

JPRS 84182

24 August 1983

China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 269

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or excerpted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

24 August 1983

CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

No. 269

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

National

Wan Li Cited on Protecting Fish Resources (CHINA DAILY, 21 Jul 83).....	1
Development of Maritime Fishing Urged (JINGJI RIBAO, 28 May 83, ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 29 May 83).....	2
JINGJI RIBAO Editorial Wan Li on Maritime Development	
RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Developing Waste Mountains (RENMIN RIBAO, 15 Jul 83).....	5
BAN YUE TAN Interviews Forestry Minister (XINHUA Domestic Service, 25 Jul 83).....	7
Letter, Reply on Specialized Households (Zhao Youren; RENMIN RIBAO, 25 Jul 83).....	11
Healthy Development of Specialized Households Urged (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 19 May 83).....	13
Plans Laid for Summer Grain Procurement (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 17 May 83).....	15
Per Capita Earnings Distributions Reported (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 19 May 83).....	17

GUANGMING RIBAO on Contract System, Moral Progress (Wen Zhu; GUANGMING RIBAO, 18 Jul 83).....	19
Contracted Responsibility System Promoted on State Farms (ZHONGGUO NONGKEN, No 4, 24 Apr 83).....	26
RENMIN RIBAO on Style of Working for Peasants (RENMIN RIBAO, 27 Jul 83).....	31
Relation of Contract Responsibility System, Plan Management Discussed (Wu Xiang; NONGYE JINGJI WENTI, No 2, 23 Feb 83).....	33
Heavy Rains, Floods Expected in 1980's; Preparation Urged (Li Boning; ZHONGGUO SHUILI, No 3, May 83).....	48
Control of Grain Supply in Rural Areas Criticized (JINGJI RIBAO, 28 May 83).....	53
State Council Issues Call on Flood Control (XINHUA, 22 Jul 83).....	55
Problems of Chemical Fertilizers in China Discussed (Guo Jinju, Lin Bao; TURAN TONGBAO, No 2, 6 Apr 83).....	56
Management, Administration in Rural Areas Detailed (Wang Hanzi; GONGSHE CAIWU, No 6, 6 Jun 83).....	64
Rural Country Market Trade Active (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 19 May 83).....	71
Continuous Rise in Rural Savings Reported (Nong Xinguan; ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 19 May 83).....	73
Output Value in Animal Husbandry Sector Rises (XINHUA, 26 Jul 83).....	74
Briefs Rural Electricity Use Triples	75
Gansu	
Method of Grain Supply in Countryside Reformed (JINGJI RIBAO, 28 May 83).....	76
Guangdong	
Conference Stresses Acceleration of Agricultural Development (NANFANG RIBAO, 27 Jun 83).....	77

Guangdong Agricultural Conference Stresses Promotion of Hybrid Rice (NANFANG RIBAO, 21 Jun 83).....	82
Rainstorms Hit; Emergency Preparations Made (YANGCHENG RIBAO, 20 Jun 83).....	86
Symposium Urges Developing Suburban Rural Areas (XINHUA, 3 Aug 83).....	89
Heilongjiang	
Briefs	
Heilongjiang Dairy Production	90
Heilongjiang Fish Breeding	90
Henan	
Briefs	
Wheat Harvest	91
Hubei	
RENMIN RIBAO Says Peasants Urgently Need Trucks (XINHUA, 16 Jul 83).....	92
More Youth Scientific, Technological Study Urged (XINHUA, 4 Jul 83).....	93
Hunan	
1982 Cotton Production Experience Related (HUNAN NONGYE, No 4, 11 Apr 83).....	94
Jilin	
Commodity Grain Base Province Planned (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 19 May 83).....	98
Briefs	
Soybean Research Center	100
Jilin Rice Disease	100
Liaoning	
Briefs	
Liaoning Silk Harvest	101

Shaanxi

- Shaanxi's Ankang County Suffers Flooding
(ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 2 Aug 83)..... 102

Briefs

- Notice on Grain Anomalies 103

Shandong

Briefs

- Alkaline Soil Improvement 104

Shanghai

- Shanghai To Build Radiation Technique Center
(XINHUA, 29 Jun 83)..... 105

Shanxi

- Shanxi Article on Solving Grain Shortage
(Zhang Guiyou; SHANXI RIBAO, 17 Jul 83)..... 106

- Article on Grain Specialized Households
(Ji Xijian, SHANXI RIBAO, 13 Jun 83)..... 108

Sichuan

- Sichuan Meeting on Development in Large Counties
(Sichuan Provincial Service, 31 Jul 83)..... 110

Xinjiang

Briefs

- Xinjiang Field Management Circular 111
Xinjiang Livestock Production 111

Xizang

- Peasants Celebrate Harvest Festival
(XINHUA, 2 Aug 83)..... 112

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

WAN LI CITED ON PROTECTING FISH RESOURCES

HK220123 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Excessive fishing is posing a serious threat to China's supply of seafood, Vice-Premier Wan Li has said.

He called for urgent [word indistinct] to protect the nation's fish resources in coastal waters.

"The aquatic products industry faces the problems of having to provide a large population with seafood at a time when China's coastal waters are suffering the results of excessive fishing," the vice-premier said. His remarks were reported in Sunday's ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO (CHINESE PEASANT NEWS).

After hearing a report on the national conference on ocean fishing held recently, Vice-Premier Wan Li said that effective measures must be taken to protect aquatic resources "so that our children and grandchildren will have fish to eat."

He said China should not build any more ships for offshore fishing. Fishing quotas should be fixed and the number of fishing boats and their catch should be limited.

Authorities should consider the feasibility of no-fishing periods, Wan said. It is necessary to adopt relevant laws and set up a fishing police service and advanced regulatory agencies.

The vice-premier called for developing freshwater and offshore fish-farming. He spoke highly of Shandong Province's experience in increasing production of kelp, prawn and abalone.

Other provinces should emulate Shandong and find ways to increase aquatic products, he said. He called on the aquatic products industry to develop refrigeration and seafood processing, which will also provide more jobs.

China has to develop deep-sea fishing, the vice-premier said. He suggested cooperating with advanced countries to setup joint fleets and arrangements for joint production.

DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIME FISHING URGED

JINGJI RIBAO Editorial

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "To Create a New Situation in Maritime Fishing"]

[Text] Maritime fishing occupies a decisive position in the overall fishing industry. At this moment, there are some problems demanding prompt solution in this field. A new situation can be created in it only if its guiding thought and developing principles be further made clear and effective policies and measures be adopted.

On overall review, the existing near-offshore fishery resources of China have been seriously destroyed, major economic fish resources continue to decline, but the potential acute contradictions are disguised by increases in netted volume. This is a relatively glaring problem existing in present maritime fishing and a focus of all its contradictions. To adopt drastic measures for protecting resources by all possible means is a task of top priority.

Fishery resources are the basis of the development of fishery production and the situation of resources is the foundation for making productive principles and policies. It is clear that, strategically, we must stand on "protection" of offshore resources. Without protection and restrictions, the situation will get out of hand and no more fish can be caught. Nevertheless, it will not do to only place restrictions and not plan a solution. To protect resources and to develop production are contradictory but are also as one. Their objects are the same--to utilize resources on a long-term basis and to increase production with steady steps, this is a general guiding thought in planning production of fishing at sea and also the basic solution and hope for developing maritime fishing vigorously.

In order to create a new situation in maritime fishing, some old traditional habits must be broken and we should start from the existing situation of resources and the actual conditions of our fishery production to protect and multiply near-offshore fishery resources and to utilize them reasonably. Meanwhile, realistic measures have to be

adopted for actively exploiting deepsea fishing grounds and developing international fishing cooperation. In addition, sea aquatic breeding and multiplication should be promoted with great efforts. The necessity, possibility and urgency of engaging in large-scale sea aquatic breeding, multiplying fishery resources, improving fishing ground environments and doing well in fresh-preservation and processing of various aquatic products must be fully recognized. Under the prerequisite of steadily improving economic results, unnecessary labor forces in every fishing area must be transferred and dispersed from simple offshore fishing to the spheres mentioned above, so as to better rationalize the structure of resources and that of fishing production, to steadily increase the productivity of the seas, to stop destruction of the ecology and to establish a good ecological system of fishing. The methods required to be adopted above are not only effective measures for improving the present situation of offshore fishery resources but are also important matters related to whether or not this generation and coming generations can enjoy fish in the long run and their significance is far-reaching. If all this work is better handled step by step, conditions for the continuing steady development of maritime fishery production will be created.

Maritime seafood harvesting differs from both agriculture and industry; situations in various localities differ greatly also, and these facts pose the greatest problems of the most difficulty for the fishing industry. In order to have a distinct change in the production of maritime fishing and the market supply of aquatic products, many-sided reform has to be carried out, such as improvement in purchasing, selling and allocating aquatic products, great efforts in vitalizing of circulation, aquatic products, the better adjustment of aquatic product enterprises, the augmentation of efforts to tackle key problems of aquatic science and technology, the better implementation of policies on intellectuals and the further improvement of the responsibility system of fishery production and so forth. Boats added in some agricultural communes and brigades in coastal areas for developing sideline aquatic production have to be used for aquatics breeding and not for offshore fishing. Party committees and governments at all levels there must strengthen and improve feasibly the leadership of maritime fishing, enhance vigorously fishery administration, arrange earnestly better living conditions for fishermen and educate all fishermen to handle correctly the relations between the protection of resources and the development of production, the part and the whole, the present and the future, and to conscientiously observe fishing regulations. Only by doing so will our maritime fishing continue to develop healthily.

Wan Li on Maritime Development

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 29 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Vice Premier Wan Li Urged at the National Working Conference on Maritime Fishing that Maritime Fishing Be Developed in Depth and in Width"]

[Text] Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, urged at the National Working Conference on Maritime Fishery that maritime fishery must be developed in depth and breadth, using all ingenuity to protect offshore

aquatic resources, to develop aquatics breeding, multiplication and fishing in distant seas, to do well in fresh-preservation and processing of aquatic products, to change feasibly situations of live fish dying, dead fish turning odorous and odorous fish turning rotten in the circulation of aquatic products and the state losing money but the people still not having fish to eat.

Wan Li said, at present, China's offshore fishery resources has been seriously destroyed and is in great jeopardy; there will be nothing left to do if drastic measures for rehabilitation are not taken. To develop fishery production is a very important aspect in ensuring the improvement of the people's standard of living; therefore, powerful measures must be adopted in order to protect fishery resources by every possible means. It is necessary to make clear to fishermen and peasants that we must be reluctantly strict in control of resources and strengthen the legal system and fishery administration so that our coming generations will have fish to eat.

Wan Li pointed out that the protection of aquatic resources and the energetic development of aquatics breeding and multiplication must be regarded as an important principle. Various ways must be found in order to do good jobs in refrigeration, processing, transportation and selling, and fishing in distant seas must be opened up positively. Problems of fishermen in production and daily life must be solved.

Wan Li also emphasized the settlement of the "hard-to-allocate fish" issue.

The National Working Conference on Maritime Fishery held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery took place in Beijing from 19 to 27 May.

12272
CSO: 4007/173

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES DEVELOPING WASTE MOUNTAINS

HK180931 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Protect Vegetation on Waste Mountains, Harness Mountains by Scientific Methods"]

[Text] Since waste mountains, slopes, and, gullies were contracted to peasants for development and management, contractors have become masters of harnessing mountains. The peasants' enthusiasm is very high, because responsibility, rights, and benefits are clear and reasonable under the contract system. In spring this year, the quantity and quality of tree-planting and grass-growing in all mountainous areas throughout the country were better than in any year in the past. This enthusiasm is extremely valuable, and we must carefully cherish it. However, as in handling other affairs, if enthusiasm is not linked with scientific methods, we will spoil things rather than achieve success; and the failure in turn may frustrate the enthusiasm of the masses. We have quite a few experience in this regard.

Many things need to be done in developing and managing waste mountains in a scientific way. At present, the most important thing is to effectively protect the existing vegetation on these mountains and continue to increase new vegetation on them so as to conserve water and soil. Waste mountains which lack or have little vegetation cannot contain water, water sources, and soil, and are apt to cause soil erosion, which makes the mountains even poorer and produce nothing. That is also the reason for the poverty of local people. If we still reclaim the land on these barren mountains and conduct extensive cultivation, further soil erosion will occur and a vicious circle will thus be shaped. What we should achieve in developing waste mountains is to stop and change this vicious circle rather than cause it. Therefore, we must first lay down clear responsibility in the contracts for developing waste mountains. The first responsibility should be to protect and increase vegetation on mountains and to conserve soil and water. Contracts should, according to specific conditions, include clear stipulations on methods for reclaiming and cultivating wasteland and the time limit for fulfilling the afforestation. After the contracts are signed, the units which offer the contracts and the departments of forestry must not wash their hands of the business; instead, they should closely oversee the implementation of the contracts and promptly discover and properly solve problems.

The regulations for soil and water conservation work promulgated by the State Council in June 1982 is a scientific principle and norm for developing and managing waste mountains. At present, one of the reasons why soil erosion accidents appear in some localities is that insufficient publicity has been given there. Cadres at all levels and technicians in the departments of forestry and water-soil conservation should deeply publicize and explain the regulations among grassroots cadres and the masses in rural areas and make the regulations known to everyone so as to help cadres and peasants better realize the danger of soil erosion and the importance of soil and water conservation and to make them more conscientious in implementing the regulations. At the same time, it is necessary to give guidance to peasant contractors to grow trees and grass and to make use of land in a scientific way.

Developing waste mountains is an arduous job. Trees need a long time to grow. The shortest time they need is 3 to 5 years, but some need as much as several decades. So we must protect the masses' enthusiasm and ensure that they can have real benefits from developing waste mountains. The masses tend to pay more attention to immediate interests. So we should guide them to correctly handle the relationships between immediate and long-term interests and between individual and overall interests and to carefully weigh gains and losses. The masses are reasonable. So long as we have proper plans and measures, all problems can be solved. Different mountainous areas have their own advantages. The authorities there should proceed from reality and give play to their local advantages. Thus, they will not lose the chance to get benefits, and will also help manage mountains and conserve soil and water. For example, by choosing suitable varieties of trees and grass with varying growth periods, we can obtain quick returns from those with shorter growing periods, which in turn can support the growing of plants with longer growth periods. At the same time, the development of forestry should also be combined with comprehensive development of animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and processing industry.

Since the arrival of summer, there have been plenty of rainfall in many mountainous areas. This year is the first year for the peasants to undertake the development of large areas of waste mountains. The situation is fairly favorable. However, this has also brought about some problems. We should have an overall view and adopt most effective measures by considering things more carefully. All localities should make a general inspection of the situation in developing waste mountains and work out some concrete regulations for scientific management of mountains. It is not permitted to damage existing vegetation on mountains and cause new soil erosion problems in the course of developing waste mountains. Localities where problems of this kind have appeared should take prompt measures, as Qianxi County has done. Necessary administrative interference and economic sanctions should be afflicted on those units and individuals who refuse to correct their mistakes.

CSO: 4007/221

BAN YUE TAN INTERVIEWS FORESTRY MINISTER

OW270341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0829 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA)—The No 14 issue of BAN YUE TAN journal, published today, carried "Several Questions Concerning the Responsibility System in Forestry Production—a BAN YUE TAN Reporter's Interview with Forestry Minister Yang Zhong." The interview reads in full as follows:

Question: Why is it necessary to further relax the policy on private plots of hilly land and contracted hilly land?

Answer: Currently, there are over a billion mu of barren mountains, plus large areas of the "four sides" [house side, village side, roadside and waterside], beaches and vacant plots in our country suitable for afforestation. Hence, we face an arduous task in afforestation. Practice over the years has proved that, by solely relying on the limited efforts of the state and the collective, it is very difficult to afforest barren mountains, and that the task must be entrusted to the 800 million peasants. In stabilizing mountain and forest ownership, designating private plots of hilly land and establishing the responsibility system in forestry production in recent years, local authorities have designated or contracted barren mountains and beaches to the peasants as their private plots or contracted hilly land. So far, 250 million mu of hilly land have been designated as private plots for over 50 million farm households throughout the country. These private plots of hilly land and contracted hilly land have played an effective and remarkable role in accelerating the afforestation of barren mountains. The problem we face now is that some local authorities still keep a tight rein on contracting hilly land and designating private plots of hilly land, and have failed to clarify policies, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants. Therefore, in order to fully mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm in afforestation, and attract and encourage them to invest their funds, labor and intellectual resources in barren mountains, it is necessary to further relax the policy on private plots of hilly land and contracted hilly land.

Question: What are the specific measures which must be taken in relaxing the policy on private plots of hilly land and contracted hilly land?

Answer: First of all, it is necessary to further ease the area of hilly land designated as private plots. In places where there are vast, barren mountains

and the masses demand more private plots, the area of hilly land designated as private plots must be increased in places where the area of barren mountains is limited, but the masses are capable of managing hilly land, we may designate most of the area, or the whole area, as private plots. At the same time, we must be willing to give away to the masses nearby fertile mountains which have laid fallow for a long time.

Second, aside from reiterating basic policies concerning private plots of hilly land that have already been promulgated--such as whoever plants the trees owns them, trees can be inherited, and so forth, it is also necessary to clearly state that commune members have the power to decide the trees to be planted, whether to tend or transform the forests, and develop forestry and subsidiary production on their private plots, on condition that these activities help accelerate the afforestation of barren mountains and are good for water and soil conservation. Trees planted on private plots of hilly land and other forestry and subsidiary products may be used by the peasants themselves or sold according to the regulations.

Third, in distributing profits from the afforestation of barren mountains, contracted by a commune household or several households together, it is necessary to give as much actual benefit as possible to the contractors. It is necessary to actively support joint afforestation in various forms and allow the circulation and cooperation of funds, techniques and labor forces. It is also necessary to encourage the masses living on the plains, where there are fewer opportunities for sideline occupation, to go to the mountainous areas to contract afforestation of hilly land or join the local people in afforesting barren mountains.

Question: Can barren mountains be contracted according to the ratio between the people and the labor force?

Answer: To contract the afforestation of barren mountains requires certain management capability and technical conditions. The profit from afforestation does not accrue as quickly as from agricultural production, and neither is it urgently needed by all the masses. Therefore, in places where there are vast barren mountains, it is not suitable to contract afforestation to individual households, according to the ratio between the people and the labor force; the masses should be encouraged to contract hilly land in accordance with their management capability, or to join bids for afforestation of barren mountains. However, in places where there are plenty of people but limited barren mountains, afforestation can be contracted in accordance with the ratio between the people and the labor force, if the masses so desire.

Question: What are the differences between private plots of hilly land and contracted hilly land?

Answer: Private plots of hilly land belong to the family economy owned by the peasants, whereas contracted hilly land, which is a form of collectively managing forestry in accordance with a contract, belongs to the socialist collective economy. Although the ownership of both private plots of hilly land and contracted hilly land belong to the collective of communes and brigades, the ownership of the trees planted on both are different--the trees on private

plots of hilly land belong to the individual and can be inherited, but the newly-planted trees on contracted hilly land are jointly owned by the collectives and the contractors. Meanwhile, the management orientation, planting plan, cultivation methods and disposal of products from contracted hilly land must be restricted by contract. The contractors must fulfill the unified procurement task of forestry products set by the state on fixed quota, and turn in a certain proportion of income to the collective. Naturally, the masses who have contracted barren mountains with poor soil conditions in remote areas, and thus have to make greater efforts and investment, may be exempted from fulfilling the state task and turning in a certain portion of the profits to the collective within a certain period. Regardless of the form of contract, the policy on contracted hilly land should not be confused with that on private plots of hilly land, on which trees belong to the planter and can be inherited. Attention must be paid to drawing a line between private plots of hilly land and contracted hilly land.

Question: May commune members sell immature timber forest, which they are tending on contracted hilly land?

Answer: Forestry production takes a long time. For various reasons, commune members may lose their ability to continue tending all or part of the forests on contracted hilly land before the forests mature. Communes (townships) may approve their request to sell the immature forests to others. The new contractors for the contracted hilly land should continue to honor the original contracts. After the change in the forest's ownership and the contractors, the growing forests are not to be felled before they maturity.

Question: How should communes, production brigades and production teams manage their timber forests?

Answer: The timber and shelter forests owned by communes, production brigades or production teams, are an investment of labor by the commune members over many years. They play an important role in improving the local ecological environment, breaking the force of the wind, stabilizing sand, preserving water, supporting economic construction, supplying fuel wood for and increasing commune members' income. We must adopt proper measures to improve their management and maintenance. Currently, some localities are managing their forests in a unified way, while other localities are having their forests managed by individual households. Both unified and household management can be effective or ineffective, depending on how they are administered. Under either type of management, indiscriminate felling of trees still occurs. Therefore, we cannot simply say which is better. We should consider the actual situation and permit various types of management. Currently, we prefer the unified management by the collective, primarily for the following reasons:

1. It is more effective for a collective to make overall arrangements to deal with such forest management work as the prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests, protection of forests against fire, application of forestry techniques, felling of trees and transport of logs.

2. Forestry production takes a long time. It is easy to destroy a forest, but it is hard to restore a destroyed forest. While we are not sure what will happen, it will be difficult for us to make up for losses if something happens after the forests are divided among commune members. It is precisely for this reason that central leading comrades have reportedly emphasized that large timber forests should not be evenly divided among households. Therefore, generally speaking, it is more advantageous to persistently keep large timber and shelter forests under collective, unified management and let specialized teams (groups) or individuals contract for their maintenance. However, unified management is not a continuation of past practice of "poorly-organized mass action" or "sharing food from the same big pot." It is designed to take advantage of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities to ensure rights, interests and fulfillment of obligations. It is also designed to encourage the localities to devise other better ways of management to protect the forests and develop forestry. The management by individual households in practice should be stabilized and not changed, but it is necessary to improve management to prevent indiscriminate felling of trees.

Question: How should we treat commune-run and brigade-run forest farms?

Answer: Commune-run and brigade-run forest farms, like other commune-run and brigade-run enterprises, are in the socialist collective economy, as well as being production centers for commercial timber necessary for the economic construction of our country. We must continue to run them well and ensure their constant consolidation and development, according to the demands set in this year's Central Document No 1. Of course, you should also know that currently some commune-run and brigade-run forest farms are poorly managed and fail to economically benefit the masses as they should. We should consolidate those farms, improve their management, institute the system of responsibility or improve their existing system of responsibility, and make proper readjustment in their relations of distribution. It is wrong that some localities divide or disband their commune-run and brigade-run forest farms, and we should stop them from doing so. Forest farms may practice the system of responsibility in various forms, including the output-related system of contracted responsibilities for the entire process of forestry production, or just for a certain stage or part of the process, and the system of responsibility for a small section of land, with quality and output quotas guaranteed. Moreover, the commune-run and brigade-run forest farms should show commune members how to plant trees and forests and give them concrete assistance.

CSO: 4007/221

LETTER, REPLY ON SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK270757 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 83 p 2

[Letter by Zhao Youren [6392 2589 0083] of the Beiwan production brigade, Xiazhuang commune in Zunhua County, Hebei Province, published in the "Rural Mailbag" column; with accompanying reply by the policy research center of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery]

[Text] [Begin Zhao Youren letter] There are four people in my family and I usually keep 50 beehives. Last year, I sold to the state more than 5,000 jin of honey and 50 jin of royal jelly with a net income of over 5,000 yuan. Recently, the county people's government approved by application to become a beekeeping specialized household. This year, I have increased the number of my beehives to 100. Shorthanded, we find it difficult to manage the responsibility fields we have contracted. For this reason, I went to the county government to explain the matter, requesting the government to excuse me from farming the responsibility fields. A relevant personnel member from the county government explained that the state has not formulated a policy in this respect, and that if we refrain from farming the responsibility fields, it will be impossible for us to solve the problem of our grain rations. I think there is some truth in this explanation. However, if a specialized household like ours plants crops while keeping bees, both will be adversely affected. I would like to ask you to explain to me whether a specialized household like ours can farm less or give up farming responsibility fields. [End letter]

Editor's note: We have asked the policy research center of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery to reply to the question raised by Zhao Youren. [End editor's note]

Comrade Zhao Youren:

With the development of rural commodity production and diversified undertakings, quite a few peasant households in various localities, who primarily engage in aquatic breeding, processing, transportation, marketing, or other diversified undertakings, have made requests to give up contracted cultivated land. In some localities, there are also the practices of transferring contracted cultivated land among peasant households. This is a new problem that crops up following the institution of the production responsibility system in which payment is linked to output. It is necessary to formulate a corresponding policy and an appropriate method of solving this problem.

The relative concentration of cultivated land is an inexorable trend following the development of specialized commodity production in the rural areas. In an effort to concentrate on certain special lines, a few specialized households in some localities have, with the approval of production teams, voluntarily returned all or a part of the contracted cultivated land to the production team for unified redistribution, while a few peasant households, primarily engaging in farming, have expanded the areas of their contracted cultivated land, with some of them turning into farming specialized households. At present, there is not a unified policy or regulation on this question. In solving this question, some localities generally adopt the following measures:

1. Uphold public ownership of land. Buying, selling, or renting of land is impermissible; and laying waste contracted cultivated land is prohibited.
2. With respect to the specialized households or those of the four categories of households [Si Shu Hu 0934 1466 2073] which make requests for withdrawal from contracted land, we had better encourage them to return the land to the production team so that the production team can contract the land to other households. In this way, we can concentrate the land in the hands of skilled farmers. This is also beneficial to the rational planning and use of land.
3. The production team should sign a contract with the households returning the land, guaranteeing the supply of their grain rations or, in order to free their minds of apprehension, stating that when they need the land after a certain period of time, they can contract the land again.
4. In order to encourage households specializing in marketable grain to utilize rationally the additional contracted land, it should be stipulated that when this land is taken back, it is necessary to compensate in a rational way for the investment which the households specializing in marketable grain have made in improving the soil and installing facilities during their use of the land.
5. With respect to the grain rations of the households withdrawing from the contracted land, different localities have different methods of solving this problem. Some households have returned only the responsibility fields and not the fields for grain rations; some have returned all contracted land and their grain rations; some have returned all contracted land and their grain rations are supplied by those households who undertake to farm the land; some have returned the land to the production team and their grain rations are supplied by the production team; and some households solve their grain ration problem themselves. In short, the conditions in various localities are different. It is necessary to find, through consultation, a proper solution in light of the actual conditions.

The proper concentration of land will be a fairly slow process. At present, we should lay stress on stabilizing the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, with payment linked to output. Therefore, we should not act with undue haste in solving this problem, still less should we resort to coercion and commandism by administrative means, thus spoiling things by excessive enthusiasm. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of voluntary participation by the masses.

Policy Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery

HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Actively Guide Healthy Development of Specialized Households and Major Households"]

[Text] Following rural implementation of contract responsibility systems linked to output, all kinds of specialized households and major households developed very quickly and now account for about 10 percent of all peasant households in the country.

What problems currently require solution in guiding specialized households and major households toward healthy development?

First is the need to affirm their legal position politically. Most specialized households and major households consist of able people in rural villages who suffered criticism in the past for engaging in the production of marketable products, and even today some people do not accept them. The "two kinds of households" are apprehensive about their legal position. Party policies have been clearly formulated and point out the necessity for developing a socialist commodity economy, and advocate that the "two households" engage in commodity production. The party's policies must be more pervasively publicized and the role of the "two households" as an advanced model commended. At the same time, the "two households" must be educated in the correct handling of the relationship among the country, collectives, and individuals. In addition certificates should be issued on the basis of new policies, laws and standards for the "two households" to affirm their political position and provide them legal protection.

Second, correct management guidance should be provided them. Currently most of the "two households" are engaged largely in an expansion of the former family sideline occupations. After amassing a little strength, they look forward to the development of new production avenues. In order to make use of this enthusiasm on the part of the peasants and avoid ill-advised production, leaders and departments concerned at all levels should make development plans based on local conditions and market needs to

help them set a course of operations and to provide market information promptly so that in the development of commodity production, their production and marketing meet needs. Departments concerned can sign economic agreements with the "two households," these agreements serving as planned guidance for the production of the "two households" and for meeting market needs.

Third, vigorous support should be given with funds and through supply and marketing. When the "two households expand production, all funds needed, except for those accumulated by the peasants themselves, should be supplied through bank and credit cooperative loans. All means of production such as production machines and implements, superior varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizer, livestock feed, raw and processed materials and fuel should, insofar as possible, be made a part of state plan except when regulated by markets so that supplies will be assured. State-owned, collective and individual businesses should organize the storage, transportation, and marketing of the marketable products they produce so that goods flow smoothly.

Fourth, realistic guidance should be provided on scientific techniques. At the present time, production of marketable goods by the "two households" is still founded largely on traditional skills, and intensification of guidance in scientific techniques is the key to development of the "two households." Scientific and technical personnel should be encouraged to form links with the "two households," and help the "two households" raise their scientific and technical level, use advanced techniques, the role of the "two households" as models being used in the job of promoting techniques. Some specialized households that have been unable to solve problems with plant protection and prevention of epidemic diseases have had to struggle along for a year unable to earn very much, and some have even sustained heavy losses. With an expansion of the scale of operations, risks will increase too. Social service work such as plant protection and epidemic prevention, as well as insurance matters should be vigorously developed.

9432

CSO:4007/160

PLANS LAID FOR SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Grain Departments Actively Plan Procurement Work; Energetic Efforts This Year to Buy More Summer Grain; Halts, Limitations, or Refusals to Accept Grain Not Allowed; Need To Support Other Channels in Initiating Negotiated Procurement"]

[Text] According to reports from the National Summer Grain and Edible Oil State Purchase Conference convened by the Ministry of Commerce, 15 of the major summer grain growing areas have increased the planted acreage by more than 10 million mu in a change from the gradual reduction that had taken place during the previous 3 years. The summer grain situation is fine everywhere right now, and if no major natural disasters occur during the late stages, this year's summer grain output will top the bumper harvest of last year. The Ministry of Commerce called upon grain departments in all jurisdictions to bend every effort this year to buy more summer grain. After peasants have fulfilled their state purchase quotas and have additional grain to sell, so long as quality is up to standards, purchases should be made at excess procurement prices. There is positively to be no halt, limitation or refusal of acceptance, and support should be given other channels in initiating purchases at negotiated prices. For rape-seed purchases under plan, grain departments should adhere to "inverted four six" in setting prices to protect peasant enthusiasm for producing according to plan. State restraint in purchase of grain outside of procurement plans is for the purpose of encouraging peasants to retain more. Where peasants continue sales to the state, grain departments should buy at unified procurement prices. In order to be sure to solve the possible problem of "difficulties in selling grain," grain departments should employ every available means to accommodate the masses. Households that have specialized in grain production and who have large amounts of grain to sell should be help with arrangements for moving the grain into storage. Persons should be appointed responsible for carrying and storing grain that is sold by old, weak, infirm, and disabled households. In order to assure prompt acceptance of new grain for storage, grain departments in all

jurisdictions are devoting strict attention to doing a good job of concentrating, emptying out, merging, and converting granaries, to organizing the transportation of grain, and to providing active support to numerous channels for transportation and sales. They are also preparing to enliven purchases and sales at negotiated prices following fulfillment of state grain and oil procurement quotas.

9432

CSO:4007/160

PER CAPITA EARNINGS DISTRIBUTIONS REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 1

[Article: "More Than 97 Counties Throughout Country With Per Capita Earnings Distributions of More Than 300 Yuan; 34,021 Production Brigades Have Earnings Distributions Averaging More Than 300 Yuan, and 9,507 of Them Have Earnings Distributions Averaging More Than 400 Yuan."]

[Text] During 1982 the country's prosperous rural counties and brigades having fairly high earnings distributions multiplied, and the number of poor counties and brigades greatly decreased. This is yet another striking indicator of the flourishing rural economy.

Statistics from the Commune and Brigade Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery show 97 prosperous counties throughout the country in which distributed earnings averaged more than 300 yuan per capita. This was 48 more than in 1981, a 98 percent increase. This included 21 counties in which per capita earnings averaged more than 400 yuan, which was 12 more than in 1981. These prosperous counties were also spread over a wider area than in 1981. They were located in 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions versus the former 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The ratio of ordinary counties was greater than the ratio of suburbs. Some poverty-stricken areas in Hebei, Shaanxi, and four prefectures in northern Shandong showed up with counties in which average distributed earnings were more than 300 yuan.

In 1981, production brigades with average distributed earnings of more than 300 yuan numbered 34,021 (Xizang excepted). This was 23,319 more than in 1981 for a twofold increase. In the 3 years since 1980, a twentyfold increase has taken place. This has included 9,507 production brigades with distributed earnings of more than 400 yuan. Since 1981, 12 provinces, municipalities, and regions have more than doubled the number of prosperous brigades, the growth of prosperous brigades having been most rapid in the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region.

Changes continues in some poor counties that have long been poverty-stricken and backward. The number of poor counties in which distributed earnings averaged less than 50 yuan declined from last year's 211 to 72, and the number of provinces and regions having poor counties declined from 21 to 13. Sixteen provinces and regions no longer have poor counties.

The foregoing statistics do not include commune member earnings last year from household sideline occupations.

9432

CSO:4007/160

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CONTRACT SYSTEM, MORAL PROGRESS

HK020848 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Wen Zhu [2429 4554]: "System of Contracted Responsibilities With Payment Linked To Output and Moral Progress"]

[Text] Implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in agriculture brings boundless vitality to business. As for whether or not this kind of contracted responsibilities system can promote the development of productive forces, we have already received the authoritative answer through practice. The question now is: Can this kind of contracted responsibilities system also promote moral progress? Some of our comrades give us a negative answer. In their opinion, the implementation of the contracted responsibilities system will disintegrate collectivist thinking; advocating prosperity through laboring is leading people to "think about money"; and breaking the practice of "the big pot" is encouraging the initiative of individualism, in other words, material civilization is progressing while spiritual civilization is retrogressing!

In this a correct conclusion? Since the question is presented, we cannot but give an explicit answer.

The Practice of "The Big Pot," Which Hinders the Development of Productive Forces, in the Final Analysis, Also Hinders Moral Progress

People are unanimous on the point that the practice of "the big pot" hinders the development of productive forces; hence, does the practice actually promote or hinder moral progress? The masses have already got an explicit answer on this issue. They say: "The big pot" does harm to the development of productive forces, but also summarizes that the practice does harm to moral progress.

"Sluggardness" must turn into "grab." Sluggardness means to work less or none at all. The sluggards, however, receive the same reward amount as industrious people, and also come to the "big pot" to fill their bowls with rice. Is it not a parasitic act of grabbing others' fruits of hard work without payment? Now, you can realize that the practice of "the big pot" brings about the formation of an exploitation system over a long period of time, and parasitic thinking and acts, which should have been wiped out in our new society, have revived.

"Sluggardness" must turn into "messing." Under the practice of "the big pot," people who work hard inevitably suffer most as those who work less or none at all can share their fruits and sluggards can share the results of industrious people. As time passes, the initiative of the advanced elements will also be exploited and, hence, the initiative of the broad masses will be more difficult to mobilize. Since people cannot satisfy their own needs through laboring, they will be interested in finding ways to minimize as far as possible their energy consumption in laboring. The situation has brought about the "law of doing the least," which is widely observed. To use a common expression, it is called "messing," that is, dawdling along, messing around, passing the buck, inefficient....

"Sluggardness" must turn into "sluggishness." "Sluggishness" here means the weakening of the laborers' spirit of being the master. Since everyone is eating from the same pot, their material benefits seldom relate to their fruits of hard work or to the economic conditions of their collectives. Therefore, it will be very difficult for them to regard collective undertakings as their undertakings. When a collective drops in grain production, some people are not worried. "How many jin will I share in anyhow?" They ask. When the wastage reaches a serious level, their hearts do not ache. "They all belong to the state anyhow!" they say. It shows that, under the presence of such practice, a tendency of being at odds with the community, which is extremely harmful to the socialist cause, develops.

For a long period of time, people had a naive idea. They believed that a higher degree of socialization in production relations would mean a higher level of "socialization" thought among people. They thought that communist morality among people would be heightened by implementing the practices of "the big pot" and "equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources." But the facts have completely smashed the fantasy and only proved that: Anything which is not suitable for the development of production relations will, in the final analysis, also hinder the moral progress.

Correctly Understand the Function of Distribution According to Work in Moral Progress

The implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in agriculture break the distribution style of "the big pot," and enables the principle of distribution according to work to be really carried out. Therefore, the problem of whether or not this kind of contracted responsibilities system can promote moral progress is, in fact, a problem of whether or not earnestly implementing the principle of distribution according to work can promote moral progress. Our answer to this question is also positive.

First, when we earnestly implement the principle of distribution according to work and break the practice of "the big pot" which "supports the sluggard," labor initiative among people will surge tremendously, which is an important sign of moral progress in itself. Proceeding from the development process of morals in human society, the moral significance of labor has undergone profound historical changes. In the past society of class antagonism, not only the exploiter regarded labor as something "degrading," but the laborers also took an extremely contradictory attitude toward it. They believed: On one hand, labor is "the first primary condition for the whole human living," (Engels: "Dia-

lectics of Nature") which was always listed by the labor masses in their positive system of value and denounced the parasitic and idel living of the exploiting class; and, on the other hand, in the midst of slave labor, serf labor, and wage labor, the laborers always treated labor as a repugnant and intolerable responsibility. Intrinsically speaking, a socialist society which has eliminated the exploitation system and achieved socialization of production means cannot only economically but also morally encourage laborers to treat labor positively. This is because "the working man in here can reveal his talents, unbend his back a little, rise to his full height and feel that he is a human being. For the first time after centuries of working for others, of forced labor for the exploiter, it has become possible to work for oneself." ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 3, p 393). Hence, labor has become a glorious cause, a spring of fortune, and an important means to develop moral excellence and to correct evil doings. This is precisely the great superiority of the socialist system in promoting moral progress. And implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in agriculture brings this kind of superiority into full play.

Second, conscientiously implementing the principle of distribution according to work is also an essential condition in developing new social relations. As we all know, the fundamental relations between every member in a feudal society were class relations. Society members were divided into five classes and officials were divided into nine ranks. Whether or not a society member was respectable was decided by his class origin, and whether or not he was a noble was decided by his family status. In a capitalist society, the monetary relationship is placed above others: with money, you can own everything. This situation was decided by the then social economic relations, which included the distribution relations of means of subsistence. As for socialism, the principle of distribution according to work was carried out under the prerequisite of socialization of production means. Although it still gives tacit consent to "natural privileges," it absolutely denies "social estate privileges" and "monetary privileges"; and although "natural privileges" are also a kind of "unequal rights," they absolutely deny the unequal rights of "social estate privileges" and "monetary privileges." The system itself contains factors which bring equality to people, that is, everyone is equal before labor and everyone is a normal laborer. Their social status and social value are decided by their labor and their contributions to society, rather than by their class origin, their ranks, and their properties.

Third, conscientiously implementing the principle of distribution according to work makes "the strictest control by society and the state over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption" ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 3, p 254) indispensable. This kind of "strictest control" is precisely an effective weapon to resist and defeat the parasitic thinking and acts of the exploitation class. With the implementation of the contracted responsibilities system and the legal contract agreements, we can clearly determine various labor quotas and labor reward standards. Whoever does not come up with the labor results or good services in accordance with the regulations stipulated in the contract will not receive his corresponding reward, but must bear a certain degree of responsibility. Thus, we can see that task fulfillment according to contract will economically and morally encourage the provision of good quality labor while providing necessary punishment for the parasitic acts and sluggard thinking. This precisely brings "the strictest control" by the people through labor into play.

Distribution according to work is an objective economic rule in socialist society. In view of its social effect, however, it is part of the communist ideological system rather than a "pure" economic principle. In constructing material civilization, we have fallen into similar one-sidedness for a long period of time in understanding the superiority of socialism, that is, we only attached great importance to the superiority of socialization of production means and neglected, or even negated, the superiority of distribution according to work. Only after experiencing serious twists and turns could we gradually rectify this kind of erroneous understanding and carry out economic reform. However, when we are rectifying or have rectified our one-sided understanding in constructing material civilization, we are still constructing spiritual civilization. Quite a number of comrades only reckon the superiority of socialization of production means in constructing spiritual civilization and neglect, or even negate, the function of the principle of distribution according to work in constructing spiritual civilization. This kind of one-sided understanding not only hinders the progress of economic reform, but also affects the construction of spiritual civilization. Therefore, it also has to be rectified.

Is the System "Apt to Engender Self-centered Individualism"?

Initiative stimulated by the system is apt to engender self-centered individualism and is unfavorable to the formation of a communist attitude toward labor since it is based on people's concern over individual material benefits. This is a notion held by some comrades. This kind of notion involves an important issue: How can we evaluate people's concern morally over individual material benefits? Is it true that whatever favors individual material benefits blasphemes holy and pure morals?

No. Karl Marx said: "Everything that people struggle to strive for concerns their benefits." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, p 82) Historical materialism is basically founded on a simple fact: In order to make history, people must be able to live. However, they must have ample food and clothing, places to live, and other necessities in order to live. And in order to acquire all these, they must produce. Thus, we can see that the center of the question is on the social style of achieving individual material benefits rather than on recognizing people's material benefits. Under the exploitation system, the exploiter gains benefit by means of plundering others, which is of course immoral; whereas the practice of "the big pot" is also immoral, as a handful of people gain their individual benefits by means of opportunism and profiting by other people's toil. However, after the system is instituted, people gain a certain degree of satisfaction on their individual material needs while they are making contributions to the society through honest and creative labor. Does not this system bear the highest moral standard in history? Is it true that our concern over individual material benefits will eventually bring about self-centered individualism? In order to answer this question, we must fully understand the relationship between people's moral and material motives. The moral motives will be brought into play when people's activities are being carried out to strive for collective benefits and the well-being of society. But when their activities are aroused by individual interests and are being carried out to gain material reward, the material motives are brought into play.

The interrelated characteristics between the two different motives are restricted by different types of production relations. In a capitalist society, individual need interests and social interests conflict with each other. The objective conflicts between the two different kinds of interests cannot but bring about a self-centered nature in material motives. But the situation has totally changed in the socialist system. This is because the socialization system and the principle of distribution according to work in socialism effect general and common interests for the whole society. In addition, implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output enables us to coordinate the mechanism of the state, collective, and individual interests. With the help of the mechanism, the end of individual laboring is for safeguarding the common interests of the society, and its realization will include the satisfaction of individual material needs. The situation will be precisely what people describe: The state, collective, and individual interests "are bound together." When the harmony of these different kinds of interests is expressed in people's motives, it will be the integration of material motives and moral motives. Under the present conditions in which labor is still a means of living, people, on the one hand, cannot but be interested in individual material benefits when laboring and, on the other hand, the degree of transformation from their material motives into realistic material benefits depends on the degree of contribution made by their labor to satisfy social needs. Therefore, generally speaking, people's material motives at that time will be deeply integrated with moral motives, rather than bearing that kind of self-centered character as in the capitalist class society. Peasants are praising the distribution style in "the all-round contract system" as: "Once we have delivered the state taxes and retained the collective funds, we can own the rest." This kind of distribution style which affects the motives of the peasants' behavior will inevitably be: Only when they work hard can they satisfy their own needs after "delivering all" state taxes and "retaining all" collective funds. Does not this clearly reveal the harmony between moral motives and material motives? It is groundless to simply treat moral motives as "good" and material motives as "evil," and regard them as conflicting with each other rather than analyzing them on the basis of their production relations characters.

To be sure, the surge of labor initiative resulting from the implementation of the system is still far from the formation of a communist attitude toward labor. Therefore, it is undoubtedly true that our important task in building the socialist spiritual civilization is to energetically advocate the communist attitude toward labor, in particular, among the Communist Party members first, and to energetically commend new people and new things that take the communist attitude toward labor. However, in order to change the situation of a lack of initiative and sense of responsibility among the laborers which formed over a long period of time under the "big pot" system and worsened during that 10 chaotic years, the first step that should be taken at present is to mobilize the suppressed initiative among the laborers and to strengthen their weakened sense of responsibility. If we do not take this step, we are in no position to discuss the communist attitude toward labor. And this step is being achieved in the rural areas by implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output.

Moral Education Must Open a Way for Economic Reform

We have stressed that the system promotes rather than hinders moral progress. Also it will not mean in the slightest that moral education can be replaced with economic reform in the rural areas. On the contrary, we need more moral education in the period of agricultural reform and the whole economic reform than in any historical period.

First, through moral education, we can continuously heighten people's spontaneity in destroying the old and establishing the new, and make them justly and boldly throw themselves into economic reform. According to the Marxist view, morals have tremendous counterreaction on socioeconomic relations while being determined by those relations. Through some special forms, such as public opinion, customs, and one's beliefs, morals enable people to serve a certain social economic foundation by choosing their behavior according to a certain standard of distinguishing good from evil. At present, an important task in carrying out moral education is that we must state clearly in our specific way that upholding "the big pot" practice and other production relations which are unsuitable for the productive forces will hinder social and moral progress; whereas only when we carry out economic reform and resolutely implement the principle of distribution according to work can we promote the building of material and spiritual civilizations, arouse people's awareness and courage in destroying the old and establishing the new, and encourage them to struggle for creating a new situation.

Second, through moral education, we can eliminate all kinds of common social practices of upholding out-dated production relations, and remove the obstacles for economic reform. History shows that any economic reform must stubbornly be resisted by the moral consciousness which services and is derived from the out-dated economic relations. Though we are currently carrying out reform under socialist economic conditions, we are still obstructed by the out-dated moral consciousness and common practices. It is undoubtedly our duty-bound task in moral education to eliminate these age-old malpractices of out-dated moral common practices.

Third, through moral education, we can help people to correctly absorb the moral concepts from the new economic relations in order to consolidate the result of economic reform. In Marxism, it is believed that people, in the final analysis, absorb their moral concepts from the economic relations at that time. Generally speaking, economic relations which promote the development of the productive force will, in the final analysis, also promote moral progress. However, we must also realize that whether or not people can correctly absorb moral concepts from the economic relations, they are inevitably restricted by conditions in many aspects, such as people's degree of understanding of economic relations, effects on the whole social ideology at that time, and the nature of people's own world outlook. Therefore, it is impossible that anybody at any one time can correctly absorb moral concepts from the economic relations. Is it not true that there are some moral problems while the morals of the whole of society are progressing? For example, some people regard the implementation of the economic contract system as "letting every man skin his own skunk," or regard the practice of having some people prosper first as "thinking of everything in terms of money," or regard the stress on the principle of material benefits as

paying attention only to "material benefits" while neglecting ideals.... We should counter these new situations and new problems, [word indistinct] and convincingly publicize the correct moral concepts, and continuously help people to eliminate the influence of exploiting class egoism in order to ensure that the building of both socialist spiritual and material civilizations can be carried out simultaneously.

Finally, we have a more lofty mission when carrying out moral education, that is, to lead people to widen their narrow field of view on bourgeois rights, and to pay attention to the training of new people who have a communist attitude toward labor. Marx and Lenin repeatedly stressed: "Receiving the amount of products only according to the amount of labor given" is a "socialist principle," while it is also an "inevitable" "weak point." Therefore, in our moral education, we must demand that people spontaneously do their best, support themselves by their own labor, and never receive more by working less nor profit by other people's toil. At the same time, we must lead them to spontaneously make more contributions for the state and collective, and make moral education serve the current economic reform and lead people to work hard for reaching a higher moral field--establishing a communist attitude toward labor.

CSO: 4007/221

CONTRACTED RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM PROMOTED ON STATE FARMS

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN in Chinese No 4, 24 Apr 83 pp 9-10

[Article by the editorial staff: "Promoting and Perfecting the System of Contracted Responsibilities with Pay Linked to Output is the Focus and Key to Reforming State Farm Enterprises"]

[Text] The National Conference on State Farm Work concluded at the end of March, discussed deeply the problem of reform of our state farms. There was particularly heated discussion on the problem of promoting and perfecting the system of contracted economic responsibility that ties pay to output. In accordance with the actual practice and the experience of state farm enterprises in various locales, the conference discussed and formulated "Certain Opinions on Perfecting the System of Contracted Economic Responsibility that Ties Pay to Output," holding that promoting and perfecting the system of contracted responsibility that ties pay to output is the focus and key to reform of state farm enterprises in 1983.

Why do we say that the focus and key to reform of state farm enterprises in 1983 is to promote and perfect the system of contracted economic responsibility that ties pay to output?

We are confronted with a series of reforms. For example, the current organizational reforms of province, city and autonomous region at one level are one important reform. But when we speak of reform of our state farm enterprises, it means going through reform, and smashing the situation of "eating from the big rice bowl;" fully mobilizing the socialist zeal of the people, thus enabling the productive forces to reach a new level quite rapidly; and creating even more new wealth, and thus enabling both the nation and its people to become wealthy quite rapidly. Consequently, the reform of the responsibility system is the focus and key to reform of state farm enterprises in 1983. And the impetus for state farm enterprise reform is the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output.

After the 1979 Conference on the Management and Administration of State Farm Systems held in Wuhan, state farm enterprises revived the responsibility system. In the last four years, the continual development of the state farm enterprise economic responsibility system has brought fairly good economic results. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, which has further relaxed rural policies and energized the economy, in the past two

years, the responsibility system of state farm enterprises has speeded up its development in the direction of pay tied to output and contracts, and with the gradual increase of workers with contracts that tie pay to output, some farms have eliminated the workers' fixed wage system, and instituted the method of being responsible for a task until it is completely done, which ties wages to yield, or having sole responsibility and then handing in the result. All of this shows that the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output has brought outstanding economic results in every way. But the development of the responsibility system of state farm enterprises is still uneven. This shows that thinking is still insufficiently liberated, the relationship between pay and output is still not close enough, "the big rice bowl" still hasn't been broken, and those that truly have a contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output are still a minority. So this year, we want to exert ourselves in its promotion, we want to extend the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output through an even broader territory. We want to take it from agriculture to each and every field of state farm enterprises, and perfect it even further as we expand it.

The contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output has wide-ranging applicability, and since it is suited to farms and trades that use primarily handicraft workers, it could also be suited to farms and trades with a relatively high degree of mechanization. And since it is suited to enterprises that have had many years of deficits, it is also suited to profitable enterprises which are managed and administered fairly well. It has many forms. Some can be applied to groups. Some can be applied to individuals or applied to households. Some can be used for large-scale sole-responsibility system, and some can be used by households that specialize in a product. And in remuneration for labor as well, it can take many forms. Although the special characteristic of a state farm is the relationship between the national enterprise and the workers, there is surplus labor force in the workers' families that can be further contracted. The key to perfecting the responsibility system lies in the one word "contract." This year we must write articles on this word "contract." So long as it is beneficial in the construction of socialism with Chinese features, so long as it is beneficial to developing prosperity, and so long as it is beneficial to the wealth and well-being of the people, we can unleash our actions and boldly carry out reform.

Some comrades ask, "Isn't it retrogressive for state farms to carry out a large-scale sole-responsibility system? Doesn't it change the character of ownership by the whole people?" When villages carried out the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output, similar problems arose, but now the vast majority of villages have already resolved them. As for state farms, the principle is the same. What is socialism? 1. It is public ownership of the means of production, including ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. The question of ownership must clearly distinguish the boundaries between exploitation and non-exploitation. In the state farm responsibility system, the means of production are still owned by the nation. And though some small means of production reverted to private ownership, this is not harmful, and the character of national ownership is in no way changed. 2. Socialism is the principle of distribution according to one's labor, and

seeing whether distribution is carried out according to the means of production or carried out according to one's labor. Quite obviously, in the farm responsibility system, distribution is according to one's labor. 3. In the production relationship, is it a relationship between ruler and ruled, or a relationship between equal comrades? Ours is a relationship between equal comrades. 4. Does production develop according to a plan or develop blindly? China's state farms implement the plans of the state and follow state orders. They make carrying out a planned economy as primary and market adjustments as secondary. The state farms' contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output is a contract in which several units, all suited for uniting, are united together. The above all shows that after farms carry out the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output, the character of socialism hasn't changed, the character of national ownership hasn't changed, and the status of workers hasn't changed, and so how can you say that this is regression to working on one's own? Of course, it is not completely the same as communes and brigades, but has its own special features.

Some comrades ask if everyone carries out the responsibility system and large-scale sole-responsibility system, then what difference is there between state farms and communes and brigades? How can you give full play to the superiority of the national ownership of state farms? To modernize agriculture, it is necessary to have a guiding strength, a backbone. Those things that communes or brigades are unable to handle, can be handled by the state farms. The things that some communes and brigades are unable to guarantee, state farms can guarantee. Modernizing production requires various kinds of unions. These unions require a backbone, a guiding strength. Developing agriculture, industry and commerce takes state farms as its support, and they can spur on surrounding communes and brigades and specialized households. China's agriculture is right at the point of transforming from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to rather large-scale commercial production, and from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. In the historical change of these two transformations, state farms have progressive public ownership. And by carrying out reforms of management and administration, and implementing the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output, they can play an even better exemplary role.

For a long time the primary defect in China's state farm economy was the lack of vitality. That is, the enterprises lacked the initiative and adaptability it should have, and the workers lack the zeal and sense of responsibility that they should have. We have reason to ask even more deeply: Since socialist society has established public ownership of the means of production, and has conquered the contradictions between the nature of society and private monopoly of the means of production of capitalist production, then why is it unable to give full rein to the vitality it should have? Why, when Chinese agriculture--based on a firm, fundamental foundation of public ownership of the means of production--carries out reform of the management and administrative system, does it suddenly burst forth like a forest fire and have great vitality? Why is that that some of our rather small-scale farms, after years of deficit, can carry out management and administrative reform, and then have outstanding economic results? Obviously, you cannot put

the blame for socialism's lack of vitality on public ownership. Whoever suspects that is making a big mistake. The main problem still lies in backward management and administrative methods. A progressive public ownership must still rely on progressive methods to manage. In management and administrative methods, we are progressive in implementing the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output and not backward. With progressive public ownership and by carrying out progressive management and administration, the superiority of ownership by the entire people of state farms can then display its utility even better.

Some comrades still have many misgivings about carrying out the system of contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output, fearing that workers' income will be too conspicuous. But actual practice shows that as long as the contract is equitable, production circumstances can improve quickly, and the production process and labor discipline can quickly take a turn for the better, thus creating a great increase in national income. When the enterprises are useful as financial resources for public facilities and welfare services, then workers' wages can also be raised. Then, the nation receives the large portion, the enterprise receives the middle-size portion and the workers receive the small portion. Yet in the final analysis, the nation and enterprises do all this for the sake of all of the workers and the peoples of the whole country. For farms to carry out the responsibility system is precisely to implement the principle of the more you work, the more you get, and it is the key to resolving egalitarianism; it should engender more work, and create more value, as those men who contribute a lot receive more remuneration than the average person. This is labor receiving its proper income, and people should not be apprehensive that workers' income will be too conspicuous.

The reason that implementing the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output is the focus and key to reforming state farm enterprises in 1983 is because after totally carrying out the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output, it will inevitably lead to reform of the wage system, and let the wage system reflect even better the principle of distribution according to work. Carrying out the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output will also promote a whole series of reforms in various ways, such as management methods, the organization of work, planning, finance systems, and the cadre system. We want to change the situation, in various ways, in which enterprise management is like "eating from the big rice bowl," and thus make enterprises and workers feel some pressure, and at the same time allow them to have the prerequisites for fully displaying their own vitality. With regard to all those policies, systems and regulations that are in contradiction with reforms, we must carry out even further reform with guidance, in planned way, step by step. Policies, systems and regulations must all be suited to reform, and not hinder reform. Various levels of management departments in state farms should move forward in reforming leadership methods, should properly handle the relation between centralized and decentralized, and under unified, planned, guidance, pay attention to, respect and play the leading role for various departments, levels and areas, and thus mobilize everyone's socialist zeal. They must strengthen ideological and political work. They must immerse themselves in the actual situation, investigate and do research, categorize and guide.

And starting from the actual situation, research the new circumstances, summarize the new experiences, and solve the new problems. In those areas where the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output still hasn't been set up, but where the masses request that it be set up, they should give a free hand to the masses and let them put it into practice. If we do a good job in 1983 in promoting and perfecting the contracted responsibility system that ties pay to output, we can give an even greater impetus to the development of state farm undertakings, and receive even better economic results.

12452

CSO: 4007/178

RENMIN RIBAO ON STYLE OF WORKING FOR PEASANTS

HK281129 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chiense 27 Jul 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Advocate the Style of Realistically Working for the Peasants"]

[Text] Through carrying out investigation and study, various departments of Nangong County have done 10 things for the peasants which are acclaimed by the masses. This work style of solving concrete problems for peasants in a solid, serious, and responsible manner should be greatly developed.

Problems similar to those which were solved by Nangong County for the peasants are common in many rural areas. The broad masses of the people are worrying about how they can be solved. Comrades of Nangong County went deep among grassroots units, listened to the views of the masses, endeavored to look for ways to solve problems, strived to meet the needs of the masses, and served the masses in the communes, in the production brigades, and in their households. This style of realistically working for the masses is estimable and valuable.

Closely integrating with reality and forming close ties with the masses are fine tradition of our party. In the final analysis, the goal of all our work is to benefit the people. This fundamental goal determines that our work style must be that of seeking truth from facts. However, under the influence of "leftist" ideas over a long period of time, our party's fine tradition was previously damaged. Many comrades formed a bad work style of not seeking truth from facts, of doing superficial work, and of showiness. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this bad work style has gradually been reduced, but can still often be seen. Some people, for example, often do not pay attention to the concrete results of the work assigned to them by their superiors. They are eager to report various figures to their superiors and often some of these figures are much exaggerated. In carrying out reforms to the rural economic system, some localities only paid attention to form, did things perfunctorily, and set up many organizations within a very short period of time. Nominally, the reforms had been carried out, but in fact, everything remained unchanged and no problems had been solved. This bad work style of proneness to boasting, exaggeration, and formalism, if not seriously corrected, will bring great harm and danger to rural work.

An effective way to correct boasting, exaggeration, and formalism is for cadres at various levels to take the lead in correctly originating their ideological line. They should often go deep into reality to find out about the situation, should be bold in solving problems and shouldering responsibility. This means that they should follow the example of the comrades of Nangong County, always keep the peasants in mind, and seriously do some good deeds and solve several major or relatively major problems for the peasants each year. If all of us can act in this way, our work will make progress year by year, the socialist construction in rural areas will advance steadily, and the broad masses of peasants will support our party and government all the more.

CSO: 4007/221

RELATION OF CONTRACT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM, PLAN MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese
No 2, 23 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Wu Xiang [0702 6272], Research Office, CPC Secretariat: "The Production Contract Responsibility System and Agricultural Plan Management"]

[Text] As a result of the examination, comparison, selection, and continuous improvement of experience in the past 3 years, a variety of types of production contract responsibility systems have reached comparative maturity and have gradually begun to stabilize. Currently, household-level contracting has become the main form of responsibility in most areas throughout the country; it is in force in about 70 percent of the production teams. Implementation of the production contract responsibility system has made the peasants take hold of their autonomy in production and operations. In particular, the production teams which have instituted household-level contracting have changed over from the past unvarying centralized collective management to a primary reliance on household-by-household operations, and from the past use of distribution according to work points to distribution according to contract (which in reality is distribution according to standard output), with the result that the peasants' autonomy has been increased. Some comrades believe that the implementation of responsibility systems, particularly household-level contracting, has indeed increased agricultural output and improved the peasants' welfare, but that the state plan is excluded or at least has been greatly weakened. What is the truth of the matter?

In April and May 1982, we visited some prefectures in Yunnan, Guizhou, Hubei and Anhui Provinces to make a rural survey. We had many discussions of this question with cadres and commune members, out of which came the firm conviction that because, following implementation of household-level contracting, the state plan has had to deal with all households, the quality of work required has increased greatly, and there are more difficulties than there were before; but because of the extensive utilization and continual development of the contract system, it has also created unprecedentedly favorable conditions for planned management of agriculture. If the contract system can be used effectively and economic levers can be employed thoroughly, the planned character of agriculture will not be weakened, but instead can be strengthened.

We Cannot Take the Road Back

The socialist economy is a planned economy. In agriculture, too, the planned economy must be primary and regulation by the market must be secondary. This must unquestionably be the guiding policy for a long period in the future. The problem is that plan management as carried out in agriculture must accord with the characteristics of agriculture and particularly those of Chinese agriculture.

Agriculture is different from industry. Agriculture cannot be centralized as industrial production can, but is dispersed over an extensive land area, and is strongly affected by natural conditions. This is one of its characteristics. Another is that what agriculture produces and processes is living plants and animals. It is much more difficult for people to control production conditions and the production process than it is in industry, and therefore the workers must put in a great deal more time; they must have more concentration and a greater ability to make independent decisions and take timely steps, and must devote more painstaking and patient care to it. We have a vast land area, and the development of agriculture is extremely uneven, with a great variety of conditions. Even following cooperativization it still largely became a collective-ownership economy; but a great deal of it still is self-supporting or semi-self-supporting production, with a low commodity percentage. If account is not taken of these conditions and an attempt is not made to implement highly centralized plan management, the only possible result will be to bring agriculture to a standstill and bring about calamity.

The 1965 National Agricultural Work Conference stipulated that when the state agricultural production plan is handed down to the county (or district or village) level, the production tasks should not be directly distributed to the agricultural producer cooperatives; instead, only procurement assignments for agricultural products should be announced. While assuring completion of their procurement assignments, the cooperatives could arrange their own production flexibly in accordance with needs and capabilities; while balancing the production plans of the cooperatives, if the county encountered discrepancies with state plan indicators it would carry on negotiations and mobilize the cooperatives to revise their plans. These policy principles reflected the characteristics of China's agricultural economy and embodied the correct general policy that in agriculture the planned economy is primary and the market economy is secondary. Unfortunately, in actual practice they were not completely implemented, and as a result of erroneous "left" ideology they were almost entirely abandoned. In particular, the error of overrigid planning reached its peak during the Great Leap Forward and the 10 years of chaos. For many products, not only was the commodity portion bought up, but there was pressure on the portion to be used for the peasants' subsistence, particularly in the case of grain, where in most of the provinces and prefectures the practice of buying up "excess grain" existed to varying degrees. This problem was particularly extreme in Guizhou. From 1971 to 1978, a total of 2.66 billion jin of "excess grain" was purchased, an average of more than 332.5 million jin a year. Every autumn and winter large quantities of "excess grain" were bought from the countryside, while in the spring and summer large amounts were sent back for resale, a practice which was ruining the working people's finances. Because the agricultural plans were not properly thought out and the subjective

requirements were at variance with the true situation, some localities used administrative measures, with each level imposing forced production assignments, procurement indicators and figures so that regardless of whether these assignments, indicators and results were rational or not, regardless of whether they were too easy or too hard, since they were all command plans, the subordinate levels were obligated to carry them out; there was no room for discussion, and as a result the production teams' and commune members' autonomy was taken away and their activism was damaged and suppressed. As a result, many production teams took a perfunctory approach to plan fulfillment, and the sown area reported to the higher levels differed from the actual sown area. The result was that the plan was one thing and production was another; plans were made every year and went unfulfilled every year. Output did not meet plan targets, and state procurement and assigned procurement fell even farther short of targets. The number of "three reliance" communes (relying on resale for food grain, relying on relief to survive, relying on loans for production) increased continuously, and "three reliance" counties and prefectures developed, so that the economically better developed, faster-producing, more advanced areas had to be given heavier assignments, and these advanced areas were inevitably dragged down, so that all agricultural production stagnated.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, there have been fundamental changes in the countryside. As a result of implementation of a series of correct agricultural policies, particularly the production responsibility system, the peasants have gained operating autonomy, their activism has been greatly increased, and agricultural production has developed rapidly. In grain production, the years 1979-1981 included one bumper harvest, one poor harvest and one average harvest, but this 3-year period showed the highest total output of any 3-year period since Liberation. In 1981, when there was an average harvest, the sown area was 1.71 billion mu and total output was 650 billion jin. The sown area was 2 percent less than in 1980, but total output was up 1.4 percent; and the sown area was 4.3 percent less than in 1979, while output was down by only 2.14 percent. Commodity grain procurement in 1981 totaled 125,349,000,000 jin, up 6.5 billion jin from both 1979 and 1980, a new record. As a result of the readjustment of the agricultural structure, the area planted to such cash crops as cotton, oil crops, sugar crops and tobacco was expanded, the increases in output for these products were even greater, and the commodity rates were even higher. The amount of commodity agricultural produce and sideline products (including grain) provided per person in agriculture was only 40.2 yuan in 1957, while it was 68.85 yuan in 1978, an increase of 71.3 percent over 20 years. In 1981 it has reached 111.5 yuan, up 67.8 percent from 1978, nearly as great an increase as in the previous 20 years. Because there were great increases in agricultural production across the board, starting in 1982 a gratifying new trend was evident in agricultural production: output and sales of all agriculture-related products were flourishing. As of the end of June 1982, the output of most industrial products which used agricultural and livestock products as raw materials showed increases. Yarn output was up by 9.2 percent from the same period of the previous year, cotton cloth output was up by 8.8 percent, silk textile output was up by 16.5 percent, woollens output was up by 37.3 percent, sugar output was up by 12.6 percent, and the output of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were up by 15 percent and 20.7 percent respectively. At the same time, the output of

many of the main fertilizers, tools and machines for sale to agriculture showed considerable increases; output of hand tractors was up by 40.3 percent; output value of small tractors, low-horsepower diesel engines, portable sprayers, wheelbarrows and agricultural pumps was 865 million yuan in the first 5 months of last year, up 42 percent from the same period in the previous year, a rate of increase rarely seen before. The changes in the countryside promoted changes in industry and the entire national economy, proved the authoritative nature of the policy, and showed that progress had been made in agricultural planning. Prior to 1978 there had been 21 items and 31 targets in the state agricultural plan, while in 1981 they had been cut down to 16 items and 20 targets, and in 1982 the number of items was cut to 13. More attention was paid to the autonomy of production teams and peasants, the problems of high indicators and blind command were overcome, and the principle of acting in accordance with local conditions was implemented better. In procurement, in order to allow the peasants to rest and build up their strength, the state decreased the state procurement and centralized procurement assignments for grain by 19.7 percent or nearly 15 billion jin; in addition, the procurement prices for 18 agricultural and sideline products were increased an average of 24.8 percent. These measures had a major effect in expanding agricultural production, increasing the peasants' income, and improving their welfare. But some new problems also emerged; particularly worrisome among them was the weakness of plan management. For example, some localities did not plant according to the state plan, and the area planted to grain was decreased excessively while the area planted to certain cash crops was expanded blindly. Some localities were unable to complete their base assignments for state procurement and assigned procurement, and negotiated-price purchases and excess purchases increased considerably. As a result, the state's burden was unduly increased. Some localities kept back excessive amounts of class 2 and 3 agricultural and sideline products that were in urgent demand, so that the planned amounts could not be procured and the amounts that were to be transferred were not transferred, while they tried to sell excessive amounts of slow-moving products and ship them to other localities. The 10-odd counties in 6 prefectures which we visited during the survey belonged to average, developed, backward and special-condition categories. Through on-the-spot surveys we found out that instances of weak plan management are rather widespread and have many causes. They result from "cooking in different kitchens" in financial terms, from coexistence of different prices, and of course from the responsibility system, but in essence they are not problems of the responsibility system itself, but generally stem from the abrupt introduction and rapid development of the responsibility system, the inability of the leadership to adapt to it, an attitude of resistance to it, an incorrect belief that household-by-household operation requires no leadership, or a lack of knowledge of how to exercise leadership under the new conditions, with the result that things are left to take their own course and nobody concerns himself with problems that arise. Throughout our survey we could see that there were two completely opposite situations. In the first, cadres would be relatively conscientious about the implementation of the responsibility system, could respect the masses' wishes, and continually investigated the new situation, solved new problems, and accorded due importance to the contract system; as a result, after household-level contracting was implemented there was an improvement in all types of work, and all state procurement and assigned procurement targets

were met better than before. In the other situation, the cadres were at odds with the masses, put up stiff resistance to household-level contracting, then, when they were unable to prevent it, they washed their hands of it and gave up leadership, so that the masses tried to do everything in a headlong rush and their thinking was rather confused, household-level contracting was viewed as "everyone farming his field," there were virtually no contracts and the procurement tasks were not carried out well. Following the issuance of the "Summary of the National Rural Work Conference" by the Central Committee in January 1982, there were two different types of change in this latter situation. Some county party committees conscientiously studied and discussed the document, summarized the lessons of the previous period, improved their understanding, streamlined the production teams, gave rotation training to the basic-level cadres, and spread the contract system, so that the situation rapidly showed a marked improvement. But other county party committees did not attach sufficient importance to the document, but contented themselves with having it read at meetings and declaimed over the radio, did not link it with the real work of surveying and summarizing, and failed to take steps to solve their problems, with the result that there was little change. From this it is apparent that household-level contracting does not inevitably involve weak planning. When some of these localities went into action there were no weaknesses, while others had some weaknesses, but quickly set them right; the key was leadership. Simao Prefecture in Yunnan Province is on the southwest border of the fatherland, and more than half the population belongs to 21 minority peoples, while 87 percent of the production teams are located in semimountainous, mountainous, or cold mountainous terrain, and their economies have long been extremely backward. Currently more than 93 percent of the production teams have implemented household-level contracting, but they have passed through the stages of not allowing it to be implemented, implementing it on a limited scale, and implementing it actively. In the initial stage the cadres and the masses were at odds and some peasants erroneously thought that household-level contracting meant "everyone farming his own field," so that there were a considerable number of instances of violation of the public ownership system and failure to submit to the state plan. Following the handing down of the "Summary of the National Rural Work Conference" at the beginning of 1982, the prefecture and county-level party committees conscientiously organized study of it, gave rotation training to 19,603 basic-level cadres and sent work teams totaling 527 persons to the countryside and the mountains, where they energetically propagandized the "one persistence" (in the socialist orientation), the "two unchanging things" (the public ownership system and the responsibility system), and the "three things to receive equal attention" (the state, collective, and individual). The situation rapidly improved, and 11,642 production teams have brought contracting down to the household level, accounting for 80.9 percent of the production teams that are using household-level contracting. We believe that although the current weakness of planned management occurs rather generally, it is one of the problems of progress and of development. To solve this problem we must not turn back, rob the peasants of their autonomy again, and manage them overrigidly; we must conscientiously summarize new experience in connection with the changed situation and find new paths to establish a new, healthy, rural plan management system.

The Contract System Is an Effective Means of Strengthening Agricultural Planning

The contract system is one of the new developments in the countryside following the implementation of the responsibility system and in particular of the household-level contracting system. It has already begun to be and will continue to become an effective means of strengthening rural plan management under the new situation.

Contracts have long existed, of course. In 1952, fixed cotton procurement quota contracts were instituted, and subsequently exclusive procurement contracts, negotiated procurement contracts and the like were also introduced. But the contracts currently in extensive use in the countryside are different from those of the past and have new characteristics. The first of these is their universality. The contracts are an inseparable, major component of the responsibility system; in particular, with household contracts, distribution is no longer carried out according to work points, but is made in accordance with contract-specified commitments for remittance to the higher levels and a deduction for the collective; for this there must be a contract. As the responsibility system becomes established everywhere, contracts will also spread to every corner of the country, from the economically advanced plains areas to relatively backward mountain areas and border minority areas; they and their effects will be in evidence everywhere. Although the contract situation is in very poor shape in many localities, nonetheless the contract system has been established almost everywhere. There are 48,600 production teams in Zunyu Prefecture, Guizhou Province; and in 1982, a total of 43,367 of them, or 90 percent, had implemented contracting. The figure is close to 100 percent in certain prefectures of Hubei and Anhui. This near-universal performance of agricultural economic activity through the contract system is unprecedented, and represents a historic step forward. While the contract system promotes the development of production, it is also of great importance in improving cadre workstyle and relations between the cadres and the masses. Its second characteristic is its mass nature. Contracting involves all households, and it can be considered the distribution program by which the production team correctly deals with the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. In the past, agricultural plans only involved interactions between different levels of government and different departments, and they were considered to end with the production team. Now contracts are signed with commune members within the production team, which brings the state plan down to each household, making it a powerful weapon for assuring implementation of the state plan. In a certain sense we can also say that contracts are an extension of the state plan. The universal establishment and continuous improvement of the contract system is the most effective factor strengthening agricultural planning, and has already begun to create a new situation for the strengthening of agricultural plan management.

In some counties and communes of Yunnan, Guizhou and Hubei our on-the-spot surveys enabled us to see the authority of the contract system, and the increasingly evident new situation in plan management; thereafter, in Chuxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, we saw a more convincing, larger-scale illustration. This prefecture is located between the Yangtze and the Huai River and has 7 counties, with a total population of more than 3 million. It used to

be a rather backward prefecture. In 1963 the state-set grain procurement quota was 359 million jin, while the excess procurement quota was 161 million jin; the total procurement plan was thus 520 million jin. In the 16 years through 1978, before the responsibility system was instituted, the quotas were never fully met. In a few years the completion figures were somewhat higher, but if we subtract resale in the countryside for those years, the net procurement was only something over 200 million jin. Once the responsibility system was implemented (more than 92 percent of the prefecture's production teams have household-level contracting), agricultural production showed continual large-scale, steady increases, and the fulfillment of the various government procurement and assigned procurement quotas improved year after year. In 1979, some 539 million jin of grain was procured, fulfilling a 5-year assignment for the first time, and exceeding the quota by 10.4 percent; if the rural resale figure of 40.54 million jin is subtracted, the net procurement was 500 million jin. In 1980, the amount procured was 693.76 million jin, and rural resale dropped to 38.78 million jin, so that the net procurement reached 654.98 million jin. In 1981 the total grain procurement (as of the end of May) was 1.35 billion jin, with 12 million jin initially set aside for resale, but in actuality only 4 million jin was resold, so that the net state procurement was 1,345,000,000 jin and the per capita contribution was over 400 jin; the average amount of grain sold to the state per household for the prefecture as a whole was more than a ton. Procurement of fats and oils from the prefecture in 1981 totaled 70.90 million jin, 7.3 times higher than the quota; cotton procurement totaled 21.48 million jin, exceeding the quota by 26.4 percent; such products as cured tobacco, live hogs, poultry and fresh eggs also overfulfilled procurement quotas. A responsible comrade of the prefecture party committee stated that such fulfillment of the state plan had never before been achieved since cooperativization was begun. The key was that the responsibility system made production increase, and that the contract system made it possible to procure items. Effective work with the contract system made it possible to get a handle on the situation, and they were able to channel the enthusiasm of the peasants which had burst forth since the institution of the responsibility system into implementation of the state plan.

How should the contract system be approached to make it an effective weapon for assuring effective performance of the state plan? Every province has a great deal of good experience in this area. We believe that the following three points are particularly worthy of consideration.

1. The contract system should be handled continuously and thoroughly as the central link in improving the responsibility system. The specific methods which the provinces use in spreading the contract system are generally similar and differ only in detail. In general they take 2 or 3 rounds and 2 or 3 years to develop into a proper system and for the masses to become accustomed to them. When contracts are made in the first year, the commune members are worried that the contract system will not last long and that the household-level contracting is just a makeshift; a "try it and see" attitude should be taken and no great fuss should be made about the actual magnitude of the targets so long as the household-level contracting system is implemented. In this way it is rather easy to arrive at a contract. In the second year, as the responsibility system stabilizes, the commune members are less worried

about it, but they feel that once they have signed the contract they must honor it, so they come to have a more cautious attitude to the various quotas specified in the contract, with the result that they tend to haggle over them. In addition, as a result of insufficient experience, some contracts are incomplete and the indicators are not sufficiently rational, so that it is harder to sign the contracts than it was in the first year. But this is progress, and reflects the fact that both the cadres and the commune members are approaching the contract conscientiously. In the third year, both sides have more experience and have definite ideas about the various quotas, so that it is relatively easy to reach agreement and arrive at a contract. Some localities have treated the signing of the contract as nothing more than "the cadre works out the figures and the commune member puts his seal on it," but this is incorrect. Democracy must be brought into play, negotiations must be thorough, and the mass line must be followed. Last year Guizhou Province dealt in concrete fashion with effective implementation of the contract system at a provincewide conference. For several years, certain prefectures and counties in Hubei and Anhui have approached the contract system as the central link in improving the responsibility system and have continually improved it, so that it has become increasingly effective and complete, and the contracts themselves have developed from a few simple figures on a sheet of paper to an "agricultural contract form" centrally printed by the county people's government. The contract forms specify the rights and obligations of both the production team and the commune member, the cultivation plans and output targets for each household's main crops, agricultural tax to be collected, exclusive procurement, assigned procurement and excess procurement quotas for grain, cotton, oil crops, pigs, poultry, eggs and tobacco, water fees, loans and fixed sums to be remitted, public accumulation funds, funds to be remitted to the production team, and compensation of various personnel, as well as the money value of draft animals and farm tools. Family planning is also included. One major current problem of the contract system is that generally the contracts contain only requirements imposed on the peasants and not what is granted to them; as a result, the peasants call them "plan quota notices." Beginning last year, some counties rectified this situation and included indicators for such state-supplied means of production as chemical fertilizer, fertilizer cake, cured tobacco, coal and agricultural loans in the contracts. But because the counties and communes have control of limited resources and have limited autonomy, they are far from being able to do all that they would wish.

2. The signing, investigation and fulfillment of contracts should be used to continuously imbue the commune members with socialist ideology and to carry out education regarding the "three things to receive equal attention." We have long been accustomed to leadership of agricultural production in terms of administrative territories, administrative hierarchies and administrative forms, and there has been much subjectivism and compulsion. In the relationships between the state, the collective and the individual commune members, only the state and the collective were emphasized, while the commune member was neglected. This one-sidedness has been corrected in recent years, but some localities have actually gone to the other extreme and have overstressed the peasants' interests. After implementation of the responsibility system, the peasants gained increased autonomy in production and exchange, and the conflicts between the interests of the three parties became somewhat different in

content and form from what they had been. As a result, we must intensify ideological-political work in connection with the signing of contracts and make the signing into a process that provides patriotic and collective education for the peasants so that they gain a strengthened orientation toward the state and the plan as well as making it into a process of mass-style discussion of production plans and the establishment of effective rules and regulations. The peasants are not able to develop socialist conceptions on their own; the party of the proletariat must impart such conceptions to them. When the peasants understand from practice and from their own vital interests the real benefits which the party's policy has brought them, it is much easier to impart these conceptions to them. Many localities use local instances to conduct socialist education for the peasants in order to make them understand that building a modern, powerful socialist country requires that they take on certain economic and political duties to the state, that they complete the state plan and accept its guidance and regulation, and that the well-off should support the less well-off and surpluses should be used to compensate deficiencies under the general oversight and organization of the state plan in order to assure the basic needs of the people of the entire country. This approach has yielded excellent results. In order to carry out contracts and to protect the strictness of the contract, along with general education, stress must be laid on two points. The first is that the party branch must educate party and CYL members and cadres to assure that they take the lead in carrying out contract obligations and act as models and pacesetters, and must institute a cadre job responsibility system and use contract fulfillment as one of the standards for evaluating cadre work accomplishments. The second point is that painstaking ideological work must be conducted with the very small minority of problem households (in Hubei they are called "holdouts" or "roosters"), so that they conscientiously follow contract provisions; and the few cases of resistance to state procurement and to payments of the accumulation sum and the collective deduction which affect the overall situation and have not been improved by repeated education should be turned over to the courts for resolution. In cases where natural or personal disasters have made contract fulfillment difficult, the commune members should conduct a democratic evaluation of the situation and decrease the quotas in accordance with the actual circumstances. As contracts are brought increasingly into accord with the actual circumstances and made more reasonable and rational, their fulfillment will be increasingly assured.

3. The collective's deduction specified in the contract must be handled effectively in connection with the streamlining and reform of financial management, and it must be used to consolidate and develop the collective economy. After institution of household-level contracting, the form of distribution changed. In the past the production team's cadres distributed grain and money to the commune members, but the commune members had no clear idea of how the distribution was made and in what proportions; if they had complaints, they had no way of lodging them. Now that a certain amount of grain and money is collected from the commune members in accordance with the contract, the commune members are extremely sensitive to how much is levied and in what manner, and the initiative is in their own hands. Therefore, in many localities the remittance to higher-level state organs is an aspect of the contract that is relatively smoothly fulfilled, while the collective's deduction is relatively

difficult to fulfill, and disputes arise frequently; the problems of "increases for two parties (the state and the individual commune member) while the third party (the collective) comes up empty" are common. This situation is inseparably connected with long-standing "left" errors in the past, ineffective running of the collective economy, and particularly confusion in financial accounting. Many localities in Yunnan, Guizhou and Hubei are investigating ways of solving this problem. Last year, Banta District, Lai'an County, Anhui Province trial-implemented the approach of "centralized deduction, centralized management" (also called "brigade fund raising, commune fund management") in order to improve financial management in the new situation following the institution of household-level contracting; the results were excellent. The specific method was as follows. (a) Some of the collective deduction is in the form of a non-cash closing of accounts. When the grain which the commune members paid as remittance to the higher level and as their collective deduction is sold to the grain station, the grain station issues a grain sale certificate which is turned over to the production team; the production team is treated as the unit, and accounts are settled in terms of the certificates it held. The sum from the closing of accounts is directly turned over to the credit cooperative and kept in a special account. The production team manages only the bank books, not cash. When the commune members have completed their remittance to the higher levels and their collective deduction, they receive cash no matter how much they sell. (b) Money is spent only after planning. When the commune and brigade need to make payments for their expenses, they must follow specified guidelines and limits, develop an expenditure plan and submit it to the commune members' council for discussion and passage; they may only draw the funds from the credit cooperative after approval by the commune. (c) A strict investigation and approval system has been instituted. Every commune designates a specific person to be solely responsible for investigation and approval of expenditure plans. This person must follow the rules and regulations; otherwise the credit cooperative has the right to refuse payment. If the credit cooperative makes a payment without following the proper procedure, a determination of responsibility is made. This approach simplifies financial procedures, helps stop leaks, and avoids errors by basic-level cadres. Even more important, payment of the remittances to the higher levels and the collective deduction funds specified by the contracts is assured, and the four major activities are centrally controlled by "brigade fund raising and commune fund management," which further shows the superiority of the collective economy: (1) the "five guarantee" and "four category" households are better looked after than in the past. The district's 185 "five guarantee" old people enjoy an intermediate or high standard of living, and they have truly been guaranteed housing, a place to sleep, fuel and food. (2) The collective deduction is specially earmarked for culture and welfare expenditures, and when theatrical troops and motion picture projection crews come to the county they need not worry about difficulties in receiving payment, while the peasants need not worry about difficulties in getting to see movies or plays. (3) The production teams are given systematic help in setting up high-tension lines (last year the electrical connections to two brigades were completed), and adding large agricultural machines and water conservancy installations; and in addition, more than 100,000 yuan in old loans has been repaid. (4) A total of 130,000 yuan was used to support large-scale pursuit of diversified operations by the commune members, such as the importing of

angora rabbits, supporting commune members in cultivating mulberry and raising silkworms, running household chicken yards and the like. The commune members have happily exclaimed, "Seeing how many good things have been done in just a year, we wouldn't mind even if the deduction were a little larger!" In May 1982, the district held a special conference to disseminate this experience. We believe that it, too, is worth consideration throughout the country.

Establish a Commodity Production Orientation and Make Use of Economic Levers

Strengthening plan management in agriculture requires that we proceed on the basis of the actual situation, and in particular that we pay attention to the future and give consideration and protection to the new developments in rural economy so that other new developments which are just beginning to emerge will continue to be carried through.

A basic characteristic of China's agriculture is its large population and limited land area, with a limited amount of land suitable for planting grain and no great potential for further land reclamation. For various reasons, the amount of arable land is steadily decreasing, while further population increases are unavoidable. As a result, the food problem continues to be of primary importance, and food production must be given top priority. This is one aspect of the situation. Another is that our total land area is considerable, and the extensive mountain and hill regions, grasslands and water areas have rich agricultural resources that can be used. We must no longer concentrate the great majority of our labor on our limited arable land as we did in the past and limit agriculture to crop cultivation, focusing solely on grains; instead we must open extensive avenues and develop diversified operations, advancing into the depth and breadth of production. The CPC Central Committee has stated that "while not slackening grain production, we must actively develop diversified operations." This is a correct policy which must be followed in future agricultural production, and a major question which must be considered in agricultural planning.

The area which we surveyed indicates that household contracting has resulted in a great development of agricultural production, and, that certain consistent changes have emerged: (1) The peasants have increased their output and their earnings and now have more grain and more money, while there are more sideline products for processing or sale. (2) Labor productivity has increased everywhere, and auxiliary manpower is being used thoroughly, while excess manpower has increased further. (3) The peasants have received autonomy in their operations and can make rational use of excess manpower and unused funds in accordance with their own strengths to achieve prosperity. (4) As the problem of food, clothing and shelter has been solved and income has increased, the peasants' requirements of all types have grown rapidly, which has provided increasing production avenues and large-capacity markets. In combination these four factors have resulted in a powerful tide in favor of developing diversified operations, which has resulted in their flourishing, an increase in the commodity percentage of agricultural products, and the appearance of specialized and key households. In certain economically backward areas where the responsibility system was being applied rather laxly, this objective necessity can be seen even more clearly. Guizhou has long been notorious for its

economic backwardness and lack of variety in its economic structure. In 1980, after it implemented household-level contracting, its production expanded rapidly. In 1981, more than 90 percent of the production teams were using household-level contracting, and in spite of a 120-day drought, with a drop of 1.6 billion jin in grain production, as a result of expanded cultivation of rape, tobacco and other cash crops and the development of diversified operations, in that year of natural disaster grain prices remained steady, the people had peace of mind, and while output declined, income did not. The province's total agricultural output value increased by 5.9 percent over the previous year, with the non-crop sector accounting for a share of 36 percent, up 10 percent from the period before 1978. The commune members per-capita income increased by 29.3 yuan from the previous year. In 1981, the collective-distribution income of commune members in Chuxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, was 612 million yuan, up from a figure of 226 million yuan in 1977, before the responsibility system was instituted (the 1978 figures are not comparable because of a drought which decreased output), while family sideline income was 218 million yuan, up from 105.6 million yuan; the total net increase in these two figures was 500 million yuan. During the year, more than 1.3 billion jin of grain was sold to the state, and the grain commodity percentage increased by 30 percent. In the terms of the structure of the increase in peasant income, over and above increased grain output and higher state prices, diversified operations yielded 23.6 percent of the increase in income, while the income increase resulting from development of household sideline industries accounted for 18.4 percent; the total increase provided by these two factors was 42 percent, and the great majority of it was commodity production. As diversified operations and commodity-type production expand, large numbers of specialized and key households have emerged everywhere. One category is that of contracting households specializing in diversified operations (such as those contracting for the production team's fish pond, orchards, brickyards and the like); another category has developed from household sidelines, where a proportion (sometimes a considerable proportion) of the family's manpower is concentrated in one or two aspects of diversified operations (such as animal raising, gathering, processing, weaving and the like), while some specialized households have formed new organizations on a voluntary basis. The specialized and key households account for different proportions of the total in different parts of the province; they account for more than 6 percent of the total number of peasant households in rapidly developing areas. Other than skilled craftsmen, they consist primarily of educated youth who have returned to the countryside, demobilized soldiers, and some basic-level cadres. Their common characteristic is that they have some education and some scientific knowledge. Those who have entrepreneurial sense and organizational ability develop most rapidly. Currently most specialized households lack modern tools and have not given up contracted land (at least grain plots), and at peak farming seasons they still take part in labor in the fields, but because they have the advantage of labor plus science, the amount of commodities they can furnish can range from a few times greater to dozens of times greater than "small, self-contained" contracting households. As a result, their income, too, is much higher, and they have become prosperous. This is a new situation in the countryside which is attracting attention. We believe that although the scale of operations in specialized households is relatively small, they are very important in terms of the products which they can turn out for society. The

small, specialized production method is in keeping with China's circumstances and with the new situation following the institution of household-level contracting, and it has great potential for development. It may be described as an embryonic form of specialized commodity production and a transitional form in the countryside's progress towards specialization and socialization.

In order to satisfy the people's many and increasing material and cultural needs, and in order to construct a strong socialist country, we must energetically develop commodity production on the basis of the planned economy and must progress toward specialization and socialization. Our national economy is still backward, and our level of agricultural specialization and socialization is low, while the commodity percentage of agricultural products remains small. Therefore, developing commodity production is an extremely important and pressing matter. Because of the influence of erroneous "left" ideas, there are still various misunderstandings of commodity production, or even the view that it is something opposed to socialism and is tantamount to capitalism, so that it is shunned. Actually, our commodity production and commodity exchange are basically different from those of capitalism, for they are based not on private ownership of the means of production and anarchy in production, but on public ownership of the means of production and on socialist planned commodity production and exchange. We had an inadequate understanding of this matter in the past, so that economic construction suffered considerable losses, and it remains an ideological stumbling block to the development of commodity production. We encountered many cadres in financial departments and agricultural and technical departments who had responded strongly to all of the new developments in the rural economy following the institution of household-level contracting and who were investigating and supporting diversified operations and developing routes to commodity production. Some localities have used specialized procurement contracts, agricultural-commercial economic contracts, or technical contracts to provide the peasants with funds and other material support, have imported new technologies, and have requested the peasants to undertake certain obligations, with excellent results. But during our survey we also felt that cadres at all levels from top to bottom had insufficient familiarity with commodity production; they generally used the ideas of natural economics and the methods of sideline production to operate diversified operations, were ineffective at using the commodity production outlook to guide their own areas of work, but used their own areas of work to promote the development of commodity production. There is an even greater lack of long-term comprehensive planning for the basic facilities needed in commodity production, such as those for processing, transport, storage and the like. Therefore, we must publicize the importance of commodity production, solve the problems of the cadres' understanding of it, and establish the commodity production concept. In addition, we must make further major efforts in the contract system, and develop various types of vertical and horizontal specialized contracts on the basis of the usual contracts, particularly purchase and sale contracts, open up circulation channels, make commodity production develop in a planned manner, and make the rural economy flourish even more.

The peasants are great realists, but it is often difficult for them to see their long-term interests and overall interests. Once they have obtained

autonomy in their operations, their enthusiasm for developing commodity production will be great, but there will also be a great deal of blind activity. In order to enlist their activism and avoid their blindness, while strengthening ideological-political work, we must also effectively utilize the law of value and make use of such economic levers as prices, taxes and loans.

During the process of our survey, many localities told us that it was extremely urgent to put the tax organizations at the various levels in good order and establish the necessary tax categories and rates. In the cases where certain localities or certain peasants have special natural resources or have benefited from prices or other factors to obtain irrationally high profits, we should collect a suitable resource tax, a grade differential tax or individual income tax in order to rationally regulate incomes.

Following the institution of household-level contracting, as production has developed and the peasants' income has increased, the workload of the rural credit departments has expanded greatly, and the results of use of credit funds have also greatly improved. The credit departments are abreast of market information; they can use this advantage for forecasting and can use credit conditions and interest rates to guide contracting households to develop the commodity production in planned fashion in accordance with the needs of the country and the society. In addition, by extending credit on preferential terms they can help cash-poor households to decrease their income gap. Xiayu Commune in Zunyi County, Guizhou Province specified that credit terms should be easy for crop and livestock raising and tight for commerce and transport. Oversight of the use of loan funds should be strengthened, and they should not be allowed to be converted to other uses; the funds should be recovered from those who violate this rule. Repayment of funds must be implemented, and in the case of large sums there must be a guarantor. These principles must all be included in the loan contract. In extending credit, funds must always be linked to commodities; and loans should be issued only on the basis of a receipt or collateral.

The prices of agricultural produce and sideline products directly involve the vital interests of the peasants and in addition affect the basic standard of living of employees and urban and town dwellers nationwide, so that the problems involved are extremely complex and sensitive, and must be handled carefully. In the short term, the prices of agricultural products should not change greatly, but from the viewpoint of long-term development, establishment of a rational price system is urgently needed. Given that prices should not fluctuate greatly, Anhui Province has instituted a method of setting base figures in the procurement of agricultural products and sideline products. Within the base figures the state plan applies, and its fulfillment must be assured, while outside the base figures regulation by the market is permissible. Taking grain as an example, once the centralized procurement and excess procurement assignments are completed, autonomy is granted within the county for negotiated purchase and sale. Chuxian Prefecture has used this method of handling grain, and has already turned losses into profits. In the case of tea leaves, the 1981 provincewide base procurement figure was 590,000 dan, and any excess could be sold by the localities as they wished, which greatly

mobilized the masses' enthusiasm. This method benefits both the state and the people; it is an example of making the planned economy primary and using market regulation in a secondary role. All other sectors, too, may conduct investigations and find specific methods and systems in which the planned economy is primary and regulation by the market is secondary.

8480

CSO: 4007/128

HEAVY RAINS, FLOODS EXPECTED IN 1980'S; PREPARATION URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHUILI in Chinese No 3, May 83 pp 9-10

[Article by Li Boning (2621 0130/1337), "Do a Good Job in Flood Control Preparations, and Ensure Getting through Floods Safely"]

[Text] Presently, from south to north, in succession, China is making good use of the opportunity to do a good, thorough job of flood control preparations, in order to guarantee the safety of large rivers, large and medium size reservoirs and large and medium size cities, and to ensure the smooth advance of national economic construction and the safety of people's lives and property. This is a major issue that involves the whole situation and requires our closest attention.

Seen from a meteorological point of view, floods occur in China with a definite cyclicity. In the 30-odd years since the founding of the nation, the period from the early 50's to the mid-60's had a lot of rain, and the period from the mid-60's to the late 70's had very little rain. Since entering the 80's, certain rivers have had large floods in succession. From analysis by the concerned departments, it is felt that China is possibly changing from a period of little rain to a period with a lot of rain. This observation is very deserving of our attention. The climate has been very unusual since the beginning of winter last year. The north has had sustained draught and very little rain or snow. And in the south, there have been low temperatures with a lot of rain. In Guangdong, during Jan and Feb, the amount of rainfall was three to four times that of a normal year for the same time period. In the Xi Jiang and the Bei Jiang of the Zhu Jiang river system, as well as the Xiang He in Hunan, floods that surpassed the warning water level occurred one after the other, and parts of the area had flood damage. The flood period was more than one month earlier than in past years. This is a phenomenon seldom seen since the founding of the nation. It should elicit our highest vigilance.

Although since the 80's rather large floods have occurred in the middle and upper reaches of the Chang Jiang, the middle and upper reaches of the Huai He, the upper, middle and lower reaches of the Huang He, as well as in the Bei Jiang, the Min Jiang and the Gan Jiang, but large floods of a whole river nature have not occurred in over 10 or even more than 20 years. This kind of peculiar situation has seldom been seen in history. From an analysis of

records that we already have and of China's natural laws, draught and floods generally occur alternately. For example, in the north China area, the two years of 1920 and 1921 saw successive draught, and in 1922, a major flood occurred. In Ningliao, the three years of 1920, 1921 and 1922 had serious draughts, followed close in 1923 by a major flood. Consequently, we must watch closely for major floods following major draughts.

Since the founding of the nation, we have carried out river management for the various large rivers as well as certain medium size and small rivers, and the flood control capability has risen everywhere. But most are only able to resist a normal flood, and would not be able to resist the especially great floods that have appeared in history, or even resist the particularly great floods that have happened since the founding of the nation. For example, the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang presently have flood control standards to meet floods of the past 10 or 20 years. Not only could they not resist the historically greatest flood (the flood of 1870, of 110 meters), but should there be a flood like that of 1954, according to the prescribed flood control plan for management, they would use engineer works for flood water storage and detention, and would also flood more than 10 million mu of farmland. Because the population within the flood water storage and retention area has greatly increased, and production and construction development has been very rapid, when it is used, losses will be much greater than in 1954. The lower reaches of the Huang He are above the ground, and the water level is more than 10 meters above ground level. Should something happen, not only would it create great destructive damage over a large area, but it would also cause chaos in the Hai He to the north and the Huai He to the south, and could cause great confusion for the whole national economic plan. Although there has been not inconsiderable engineering work done on the Yongding He, in the vicinity of the capital, since Liberation, the current flood control capability of the river course is still very low. In addition, there has been no flood for more than 20 years, the topography of the river has changed greatly, and there is severe water blockage in the lower reaches. If there should be a particularly big flood, it would greatly imperil the capital. Tianjin, the Beijing-Guangzhou Railroad, and the 200,000 people living in the flood plain.

Based on the circumstances described above, if we wish to triumph over the great floods that could occur this year, the tasks are rather great. They are:

1. We must conquer the insensitive thinking that exists everywhere, we must set our minds on preventing large floods, and we must diligently work on flood control at the same time that we fight draught. Because in some areas there hasn't been a great flood in many years, the youth are not familiar with flood damage, and even more people blindly believe that by constructing a lot of water conservancy projects, the flood problem is already solved. This is very big problem, and it requires the extensive use of propaganda movement personnel to explain the present situation and get the people's attention. In those areas where there have been floods in the past two years, they must also be on guard against the fact that historically, floods often occur for several years in succession. Flood prevention is like

fighting a war together--"Don't depend on it's not coming, but depend on our being prepared for it." Because we still cannot make precise weather forecasts, we can only plan for the worst and struggle towards the best, so that no matter what kind of flood occurs, we will have a relevant strategy to meet it. It is better to have preparations and not use them, than to be definitely be unable to use them, and without preparations. This is a major issue that concerns the national economy and people's livelihood, and we must conscientiously work diligently and soon, as actors not the acted upon, to triumph over floods.

2. Strengthen leadership and establish and perfect flood control organizations and the personal responsibility system. Those areas in the process of organizational reform should strengthen the organizational leadership for flood control, and the concerned leaders should adopt forms of responsibility systems that include work on dykes, reservoirs, and important sections along these that are dangerous. They should do a good job in organizing flood control emergency contingents, and should carry out the necessary drills. They should step up the technological training for the emergency contingents. Emergency materials for flood control and communications should also all be arranged in time. We must formulate flood management plans, and must work out in advance various concrete plans for handling emergencies, particularly for very great floods.

3. Before the floods, we must carefully investigate--investigate the safety of engineering projects, investigate the quality of engineering projects, investigate the capacity of the flood course, and discovery problems and handle them in time. We must strengthen the administration of engineering projects, and establish and perfect the personal responsibility system. We must get a good grip on repairing engineering projects that suffered water damage. As for the obstacles that block the path of the flood, we should hold firmly to the principle that whoever set them up should remove them, and they should be cleared within a set period of time. As for engineering projects that cannot be really finished before the floods and those problems that are not easy to handle, we must work out temporary measures to ensure protection and safety. And as to behavior that destroys water conservancy projects, that neglects duties or that endangers flood control safety, we must deal with it in time and punish it severely in accordance with Party discipline and the laws of the nation.

4. Strengthen urban flood control work. The impact of urban flood control work is very great. Once a severe flood happens, the political and economic losses will be tremendous. The outstanding problem in urban flood control is that many urban drainage facilities are incompatible with the requirements of flood control. In addition urban building is blindly constructing houses and factories, setting up warehouses, dumping garbage, and piling up waste residue on the flood plain. Once there is a torrential rain, it will create tremendous flooding and loss. In recent years, not a few cities have had to swallow such losses. We hope that urban construction departments and flood control direction organizations will conscientiously absorb these lessons, and do a good job in effective urban flood control work. They should pay particular attention to the administration of city-proper drainage courses

and thoroughly clear out any obstacles in the course of the flood in order to assure safety.

5. We must do a good job in the preparatory work and utilization of flood water storage and detention, and flood regions. Utilizing flood water storage and detention and flood regions are important measures in flood control, and we certainly must have a high sense of responsibility toward the masses. And we must effectively strengthen the transmission of warning signals for flood water storage and detention and flood regions, and the preparatory work for evacuation and relocation of the masses, to prevent great loss of life and property. This work has very high policy priority, and every level of flood control organization should rely on local Party and government departments and immerse themselves in meticulously doing a good job with arrangements.

6. Take the whole situation into account and unite in cooperation. Flood control work involves every aspect, every department, the upper and lower reaches, and both banks. We certainly want the parts to submit to the whole, and to take the entire situation into account. We ask that all areas make the fullest use of the communist style. Those problems that involve friendly, neighboring regions, and brotherly departments, should be handled for the benefit of the whole. They should submit to unified direction and unified management, and unite in cooperation and energetically try to reduce losses to the greatest possible extent. As for those who do not take the whole situation into account, who do not submit to unified direction and who break agreements, thus leading to losses, we must seek out those responsible until we have restrained them with Party discipline and national law.

7. Strengthen water condition estimates and forecasts, and ensure unimpeded communication. The precise and on time estimate and forecast of water conditions and rain is an important foundation for flood control direction and management. Because of this, we must prepare reliable means of communication. We ask that flood control departments on every level conscientiously carry out work to ensure the related water condition forecasts and their communication.

8. Rely on the masses, and rely on the People's Liberation Army. The protection of construction works depends on the protection of people. Flood prevention is a major issue that concerns all the people. We must call the masses into action on a wide scale, and organize them. If one billion people truly mobilize, then we can make good the shortcomings of the work and engineering projects. The PLA in particular, with many years of practical experience in flood control, which has been the backbone in emergency rescue, asks that flood control departments at every level, strengthen mass work, and initiate relations with the locally stationed troops.

The flood season has already come or else will come soon, and torrential rains and floods could occur at any time. Under the guidance of Party committees and the government at every level, the flood control departments at every level should strive in their work, overcome adversity, and

conscientiously get hold of the flood control preparatory work and make new contributions in order to triumph over floods of whatever size may happen, in order to ensure the safety of the people's lives and property, and in order to make new contributions in comprehensively opening up a new phase in modernized socialist construction.

12452

CSO: 4007/179

CONTROL OF GRAIN SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS CRITICIZED

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 83 p 2

[Commentary: "Strict Control of the Grain Supply Volume in the Countryside"]

[Text] In line with the implementation of the contracted responsibility system based on the household, with remuneration linked to output, the grain yield has increased in successive years. Many peasants who were short of grain in the past definitely have more grain now. How will the method of grain supply in the countryside cope with the new situation? The reform conducted in Gansu Province on methods for grain supply in rural areas is a valuable attempt in this respect.

The market volume of grain in the countryside nationwide has been increasing successively in recent years and this upward trend has not stopped yet. Especially in the grain year from the first of April 1982 to the end of March 1983, the estimated amount of grain supplied in rural areas is half of the grain purchased nationwide. In other words, half of the grain purchased by the state from the countryside is sent back. This is not only aggravating the state's burden on grain supply, but is also causing great waste in social transportation and so forth.

Ours is a country with a population of 1 billion and to feed the people is a matter of prime importance. Now that the situation of grain supply in rural areas has been made known openly, this will be beneficial for all quarters in promoting the further control of grain supply volume in the countryside. It must be pointed out that in line with the development of agricultural production, the situation of grain supply in rural areas has distinctly turned for the better in recent years. To strictly control and appropriately decrease the grain supply volume in the countryside is absolutely possible if the reason is made clear to all the cadres and masses there. At present, some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are cutting down grain supply volume in rural areas by means of seriously adjusting the purchase of incentive-sales grain. Their experiences are worth expanding. Methods of grain supply to the agricultural population must be reformed continuously. In ordinary disaster

areas and to households which are short of grain, grain supplied free by the state can instead be lent at the purchasing price of the state monopoly, with the grain borrowed in spring being paid back in autumn or that borrowed this year being paid back next year. The phenomena of over-contracting for grain and slackness in management in certain localities must be conscientiously checked and corrected. Trickery, violations of law and principle and fraudulent applications and claims for grain supplies must be dealt with severely. In short, all localities must launch serious general checks and adjustments of grain supply in rural areas in order to plug the holes in supply and to cut down the volume of inappropriate supply and to lighten the burden on the state.

12272

CSO: 4007/173

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CALL ON FLOOD CONTROL

OW221702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council have issued an urgent call for controlling possible heavy floods in the seven major rivers in China.

The joint document urged all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to take every possible measure in real earnest to control floods and to minimize damage should a catastrophic flood occur.

Since early July, floods have occurred in succession in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, and water levels in some places surpassed the previous peak recorded in 1954. Civilians and troops have been called out to fight the floods around the clock under the leadership of local governments. The party Central Committee and the State Council extended greetings to them for the enormous victories they have won.

Now the situation remains grave along the Yangtze, Yellow, Huaihe, Haihe, Liaohe, Songhua and Pearl Rivers, the document said. "Everyone must be on the alert," it stressed.

Some areas must be prepared for such systematic measures as flood diversion and storage to save the overall situation and reduce losses. The areas involved must get ready in good time for evacuation in the eventuality of flood, the document said.

CSO: 4020/103

PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN CHINA DISCUSSED

Shenyang TURAN TONGBAO [JOURNAL OF SOIL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 2, 6 Apr 83
pp 25-27

[Article by Guo Jinju [6753 6855 1172] and Lin Bao [2651 5508] of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "A Study of China's Problems on Chemical Fertilizers"]

[Text] I. Chemical Fertilizers Are Important National Agricultural Resources

As food for crops, chemical fertilizers play an important role in agricultural production. We have calculated related data accumulated in the past 30 years since the founding of the PRC in 1949 and acquired the following correlation coefficients (R), the R of the applied quantity of China's standard chemical fertilizer (containing N 21 percent, P_2O_5 18 percent and K_2O 25 percent; the same below) to the total grain output = 0.95, and the R of that to the total cotton output = 0.64. The R of the total sold volume of the available elements contained in chemical fertilizers to the total grain output is: N = 0.94, P_2O_5 = 0.95 and K_2O = 0.74. Recently, we have also counted results of more than 3,000 field experiments held by the National Experimental Network of Chemical Fertilizers in the last few years, and the outcome indicates that under the common action of other agro-technical measures, in coordinated application of chemical and organic fertilizers, on the average, each jin of available elements of azophoska can increase 9.3 jin of grain. Among them each jin of N increases 10 jin of grain, each jin of P_2O_5 increases 9.8 jin of grain and each jin of K_2O increases 4.4 jin of grain. It can be seen from these that chemical fertilizers are not only the material basis of national economic construction but are also one of the important foundations for the state in considering significant decision.

At present, the total output value of the chemical fertilizers used in agriculture has reached 15 million yuan. In 1981, on the average, 83 jin of finished chemical fertilizer was applied on each mu of farmland, and it converted into 18 jin of available elements. The cost of chemical fertilizers per mu was about 10 yuan, it was about 30 percent of the annual cost of agricultural production, and in some localities, this figure was even as high as 50 percent or more. Therefore, how to apply chemical fertilizers rationally and how to improve its economic result are important problems demanding a prompt solution in the present agricultural production in our country.

The practice of applying chemical fertilizers in modern agricultural production affects directly the quality and output of crops as well as the soil and air environments. Especially, the production and application of chemical fertilizers have made the practice of applying chemical fertilizers closely connected with the economic activities of the entire society. Therefore, to apply chemical fertilizers rationally is a network in the entire high-efficiency ecological system and the social economic system. As to the resources of chemical fertilizers, efforts should be put on heightening the transformation rate of their energy, that is, to heighten the utilization rate of chemical fertilizers.

In order to rationally utilize the resources of chemical fertilizers, starting from 1957, the state has established a "National Network on Experiment and Research of Chemical Fertilizers" by organizing soil and fertilizer institutes in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (Taiwan Province is left vacant for the time being) in coordination with the chemical industry and its supply and sales departments and metallurgical departments to conduct in a planned way the experiments, demonstration and expansion of chemical fertilizers nationwide; this network has researched various areas, soils, crops and fitted varieties, also the quantity and coordinated proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and trace elements they needed, and the economical and rational applying methods and techniques. All these have provided a basis for the state to arrange the production and distribution of chemical fertilizers in a planned way and to instruct peasants in applying chemical fertilizers scientifically. Achievements gained in experiments and researches conducted by the "National Network of Experiment and Research of Chemical Fertilizers" were awarded a prize in the 1978 National Science Conference.

II. Problems Existing in Production, Supply and Sales, and Application of Chemical Fertilizers in China

Generally speaking, the following are problems existing in the field of chemical fertilizers in China at present:

1. Quantity Is Not Enough and Proportion Is Improper. In 1905 China started importing nitrogen fertilizer--ammonium sulphate--which was mainly applied in raising paddy rice, vegetables and citrus in coastal provinces. From then on until 1949, the year of China's liberation, the total imported volume of finished chemical fertilizers was 3 million tons, and the accumulated volume of chemical fertilizers produced by China itself was only 600,000 tons. After the founding of the PRC, the development of chemical fertilizers in China was very rapid. In 1949, the output of standard chemical fertilizer was 30,000 tons, it reached 42.15 million tons in 1978 and over 60 million tons in 1981. These have played a great role in the development of agricultural production. Nevertheless, the demands of agricultural production have not yet been met, the shortage of phosphate fertilizer and potash fertilizer in particular is even worse. For instance, if the chemical fertilizers produced by China in 1978 were applied on the average to farmlands, it would be 59 jin per mu; if counted by pure nutrient, it would be 12 jin per mu; if counted by multiple cropping index, it would only be about 8 jin per mu. According to the estimates made by related quarters, these pure nutrients could only provide 50

percent of N, 10 percent of P_2O_5 and 0.2 percent of K_2O needed by the output of grain in that year, which shows that the quantity of China's chemical fertilizers is not enough. Let's look at the composition of chemical fertilizers, in the world expenditure volume of chemical fertilizers 1977-78, $N:P_2O_5:K_2O = 1:0.59:0.49$, but in China, the composition was $1:0.32:0.02$. This improper proportion which has not been settled until now is also one of the factors causing the decline of the effect of chemical fertilizers.

2. Available Elements Dropping and Expenditure of Energy and Raw Material Increasing. In 1965, the available elements of China's chemical fertilizers was 20.5 percent on the average, but it dropped to 16 percent in 1978 and subsequently raised to some extent in recent years. Some small-sized chemical fertilizer plants still use rather large amounts of energy and raw materials in producing chemical fertilizers. In 1976, energy expended in producing a ton of synthetic ammonia was 36.34 million kilocalories in small-sized nitrogen fertilizer plants nationwide, only until 1981, it was dropped to 20.40 kilocalories. The sulphuric acid expended in producing a ton of standard superphosphate in small-sized phosphate fertilizer plants has increased from 363 kg in the 1960's to 450 kg at present; and the coke expended in producing a ton of fused calcium-magnesium phosphate fertilizer has also increased from 234 kg in the 1960's to 300 kg at present. Because the cost of production is comparatively high and the quality is comparatively low, it is not possible for the chemical fertilizers produced by small-sized plants to be graded according to quality and priced according to grade. In addition, the loss of chemical fertilizers in packing and transportation is serious as well, generally about 20 percent, sometimes even as high as 30-40 percent.

3. Irrational Supply and Sales and Distribution. In respect to supply and sales and distribution of chemical fertilizers, many localities cannot embark on rational distribution and application according to conditions of soil, weather, crops and the varieties of chemical fertilizers, they continue to supply chemical fertilizers along with the irrational system formed for many years with various kinds of selling-reward and exchanging-purchase as its principal contents. Hence, the phenomena of more chemical fertilizers supplied, more to apply, less supplied, less to apply and nothing supplied, nothing to apply basically exist in many localities, and these caused extremely irrational phenomena such as applying whatever was supplied and applying whenever chemical fertilizer was supplied, etc. Looking at it from a nationwide perspective, the chemical fertilizers badly needed by medium and low yield large-area farmlands are not guaranteed but in high yield areas, the situation of overapplication of chemical fertilizers and decrease of increasing-yield effect arose.

In the period of the First 5-Year Plan, the chemical fertilizers supply was limited, and in order to bring chemical fertilizers into play for increasing yield, the distribution principle was "to supply mainly to concentrated productive areas of major economic crops such as cotton, hemp, tobacco and so forth as well as to state farms, agricultural production cooperatives or mutual-aid teams first." In the period of the Second 5-Year Plan, in order to meet the state's demand of devoting major efforts to develop grain production, the principle adopted for chemical fertilizers distribution was "utilizing mainly in grain (rice and wheat) and cotton, considering appropriate allowances for other economic crops and oil-bearing crops." In addition, starting

from 1961, in order to stabilize the planted areas of economic crops and encourage the peasants to turn over and sell more agricultural and sideline products, the state implemented grain reward in the purchase of products of major economic crops and listed chemical fertilizer as one of the selling-reward items. These principles played definite roles for the state in purchasing agricultural and sideline products. Nevertheless, this system of chemical fertilizer distribution, with actual selling-reward and exchanging-purchase as its principal contents, has long been inadaptable to the demand of agricultural production and has reached the very point where complete reform must be made now. That is because, first, a system with selling-reward and exchanging-purchase as its principal contents dispersed and confused the administration of chemical fertilizer distribution. For example, there are 16 ministries, commissions and bureaus at the state level taking part in this work. In some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, organs in charge of chemical fertilizers are as many as 30-40. As seen from the proportion of chemical fertilizers handled and distributed by the organs at the state level, it was decreased from 48 percent in 1973 to 23.4 percent in 1979, but that of various kinds of selling-reward and exchanging-purchase was increased from 29.7 percent to 51.5 percent. In recent years, the distribution of chemical fertilizers in forms of selling-reward and exchanging-purchase is even worse expanded to fields without any relation to the rational utilization of chemical fertilizers (such as birth-control rewards). Part of the chemical fertilizers has become second currency used as important material in one or two localities for grasping illegal economic advantages. In short, all matters mentioned above should draw the attention of every quarter and actions of adjustment and settlement must be taken as soon as possible.

III. Rational Utilization of China's Chemical Fertilizer Resources

The available elements of nitrogen fertilizer produced in China in 1981 reached 9.86 million tons, plus imported nitrogen fertilizer, and the total volume sold was over 10 million tons. According to a general estimate made by related departments, nitrogen contained in the total annual national volume of organic fertilizer is also close to 10 million tons; this is the basic composition of the 2 major sources of fertilizers in present China. The consideration of rational utilization of chemical and organic fertilizers should be based on these figures.

1. The Coordinated Utilization of Organic and Chemical Fertilizers. The experimental results of the National Network on Experiment and Research of Chemical Fertilizers show that farmlands where great amounts of organic fertilizers were applied all year round, their fundamental fertility and output (meaning only organic fertilizers were applied in check areas, no chemical ones) are higher than those where less or no organic fertilizer was applied. If organic and chemical fertilizers were coordinately applied, the yield of crops is generally 10 percent higher than those applied with only organic fertilizers or only chemical ones. Thus, it is self-evident that organic fertilizers play an extremely important role in improving the fertility level of medium and low-yield large-area farmlands in China; and their role in heightening the utilization rate of chemical fertilizers has also been proven by experiments and productive practices conducted in all localities. As to the coordinated proportion of these two fertilizers, it was determined in accordance with the

fertility level of soil, the sources of organic fertilizers and the economic condition of each area. Generally speaking, the applied volume of available elements of chemical fertilizers should not be 30 percent less or 70 percent higher than that of the total applied fertilizer volume. Take nitrogen for instance, the proportion of organic nitrogen and nitrogen contained in chemical fertilizer should be controlled at 7:3, 5:5, or 3:7. If the proportion of nitrogen contained in chemical fertilizer was excessive, it would cause excessive cost per unit area yield and reduce the utilization rate of fertilizer, even bring about decay to the soil fertility; if the proportion of organic fertilizers was excessive it would be limited by their sources and also hold great amounts of manpower and animal power. Therefore, any practice depending on one and neglecting the other is neither practical nor economical.

2. To Readjust Step by Step the Proportion of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium Contained in Chemical Fertilizers. According to experimental results of the National Experimental Network of Chemical Fertilizers over the past years, the best value of $N:P_2O_5:K_2O$ in the chemical fertilizers applied to China's major grain crops is 1:0.5:0.5-1. To meet this requirement and to consider the concrete conditions of our country, we suggest that the proportion of $N:P_2O_5:K_2O$ in China's chemical fertilizers be readjusted from the present 1:0.32:0.02 to 1:0.5:0.2 in the near future. If the present 10 million tons of nitrogen contained in chemical fertilizers (converting 50 million tons of finished fertilizer) is regarded as a basic figure, to match it, the standard phosphate fertilizer (P_2O_5 18 percent) should reach 28 million tons and the standard potassium fertilizer (K_2O 25 percent) should reach 8 million tons. It is clear that the task of phosphate-potassium fertilizer production, especially that of potassium fertilizer production is very arduous, but it must be fulfilled. "Changing the composition of chemical fertilizers and applying fertilizer rationally" put forward in the Report on the Work of the Government delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress by Premier Zhao Ziyang should be regarded as the guiding principle for the present work on fertilizers.

3. Doing Well in Division of Chemical Fertilizers Areas, Improving the Distribution. Departments in charge at all levels, from national to local, must do well in dividing chemical fertilizer areas while reforming the composition of chemical fertilizers in order to allow chemical fertilizers to play a bigger role in increasing yield, gaining economic results and setting a basis for rational distribution of chemical fertilizers. The division of chemical fertilizer areas should be based on and determined in accordance with the situation of soil nutrient, crops layout and law of fertilizer requirement in various localities. In this respect, definite achievements have been gained in field experiments conducted in different areas over the past years; the results of those achievements should be systematically analyzed and comprehensively researched, and the results should be applied to dividing areas and putting forward proposals on the appropriate proportion, variety and amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium for various areas and provide a basis for the state to arrange chemical fertilizer production and distribution in a planned way.

As to the distribution of chemical fertilizers, besides the reformation of the present irrational distribution system with selling-reward and exchanging-purchase as its principal contents, the dispersion and confusion in administrative organs of chemical fertilizers distribution must be overcome. Only agricultural departments at different levels are familiar with the effect, proportion, variety of chemical fertilizers and the season and method of application. Therefore, they should be in charge of distribution of chemical fertilizers from now on.

4. Problems on Small-Sized Chemical Fertilizer Plants. The rapid development of chemical fertilizers since the founding of the PRC is mainly the result of carrying out policies of self-reliance and uniting large, medium and small-sized productions together. Take the production of nitrogen fertilizer for example, at present, China already has 14 sets of large-sized nitrogen fertilizer plants which can produce 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonium, and also has over 50 medium-sized and more than 1,300 small-sized nitrogen fertilizer plants. A productive network of nitrogen fertilizer has been organized. More than half of China's synthetic ammonium is produced by those small-sized nitrogen fertilizer plants with annual production capacity of 5,000-10,000 tons. There are about 700-odd small-sized phosphate fertilizer plants nationwide, making up 80-90 percent of the total national phosphate fertilizer output. All these illustrate that small-sized chemical fertilizer plants are important backbones of China's chemical fertilizer industry. Nevertheless, there are lots of problems with small-sized chemical fertilizer plants, such as irrational productive layouts, old equipment, backward technology, big expenditure of raw materials and energy, in addition to poor operation and management, all of which cause unsatisfactory economic results, even situations of long-term losses. In 1981, among China's 1,300-odd small-sized nitrogen fertilizer plants, 610 made profit while the other 705 lost money. Therefore, the small-sized chemical fertilizer plants should implement the policy of further readjustment. The regular small-sized chemical fertilizer plants must turn to developing step by step production of compound and mixed fertilizers, such as nitrate phosphate fertilizer plants linked up with synthetic ammonium; small phosphate plants must be transformed to secondary processing plants of phosphate fertilizer and so forth in order to meet the requirement of compound fertilizers and the improvement of fertilizer forms by all rural areas.

5. Carrying Out Widespread Field Experiments of Fertilizers, Establishing Fertilizers Effective Modes of Increasing Yield, Directing Rational Fertilizer Application. The experiments and productive practices nationwide indicate that following the sharp increase of the volume of chemical fertilizers applied, the effect of increasing yield declined. Before and in the 1960's, each jin of standard nitrogen fertilizer could increase grain yield 3-5 jin; since entering the 1970's, it has dropped to 1-2 jin. Of course, this is more or less related to the decline of fertilizer quality and the improper application method, but in the main, it was restricted by the law of progressively decreasing remuneration. In order to have a considerable level of output, the application amount of chemical fertilizers was blindly increased, but the economic result declined successively and the production increased but not the profit, all of which must draw our serious attention. In order to bring the present resources of chemical fertilizers and their effect in increasing yield into full play, widespread

field experiments of fertilizers must be carried out for the establishment of fertilizers effective modes of increasing yield suited to various areas, even to each productive unit, directing them to apply fertilizers rationally.

As viewed from forms of the fertilizers effective curve of increasing yield, under definite productive conditions, the output of crops has a highest value, the applying volume of fertilizer also has a limitation, and production will decline if this limitation is exceeded. According to the law of progressively decreasing remuneration, the result of initial fertilizer investment was the biggest one and the results of successive investments afterward will gradually decline, based on this and according to the fertilizer effective modes of increasing yield, the best applied volume of fertilizers and the applied volume of fertilizers for the highest output can be worked out. Not much attention was paid to this in the past, but in recent years, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shanxi Provincial Experimental Network of Fertilizers and many other units have carried out work in this respect, they have worked out separately fertilizer effective modes of increasing yield suited to different localities and all those modes have been very effective in applying chemical fertilizers rationally.

5. Popularizing Scientific Methods of Applying Fertilizers With Great Effort.

Without scientific methods and technology of applying fertilizers, it is difficult even for good fertilizers to bring into play their effect of increasing yield, and the converse of this statement is that if scientific methods of applying fertilizers were taken, even chemical fertilizers of lower quality can have a desirable effect. For instance, ammonium bicarbonate is easily volatilized and dissolved, if it is applied according to principles of not being deviated from the soil and water, manuring the soil first and then the seedling, one jin of its finished fertilizer can increase 1-2 jin of grain yield as well. Therefore, if the statement of "there are only poor planting methods but no poor soil" was true, then we can also hold that "there are only poor applying methods but no poor fertilizers." Ever since China's liberation in 1949, fruitful researches have been conducted in collecting, preserving the applying of organic fertilizers and in rationally applying chemical fertilizers according to different soils, crops and fertilizer varieties. Achievements in these researches have been expanded and applied in production.

Nevertheless, we should notice that scientifically applying fertilizers is far inferior to the due popularization, because, first, there appears to be a disjointed phenomenon between scientific researches and the expansion of their achievements in production; the potential productive forces cannot be transformed to actual ones in a short period; and second, the broad masses of peasants are lacking in basic knowledge of scientifically applying fertilizers, and this problem is even more glaring especially when large amounts of chemical fertilizers are put into agriculture. All these are reasons for preventing the present chemical fertilizers from bringing their effects into full play. In 1981, there occurred a rice blast rarely seen in history in some localities of the southern provinces and municipalities, among other reasons, an important cause of this was overapplication of chemical fertilizers. This can be regarded as an obvious example. Besides, phenomena of valuing chemical fertilizers but underestimating organic ones still commonly exist; after long-term

application of great amounts of fertilizers containing nutrient elements, trace elements are deficient which causes the deterioration of soil fertility and the creation of situations of increasing fertilizer but not the yield. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the productive enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants runs unprecedentedly high, which shows the might of the policies. In addition, following the further implementation of the responsibility system, the peasants' requirement of planting farmlands scientifically is more urgent day after day, and the energetic popularization of scientific methods of applying fertilizers should be placed on the schedule of departments of agriculture, scientific research and education without delay.

12272

CSO: 4007/181

MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION IN RURAL AREAS DETAILED

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU [COMMUNE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 6, 6 Jun 83
pp 3-8

[Article by Wang Hanzi [3769 3211 0037]: "How To Handle Management and Administration in Rural Areas Under the New Situation"]

[Text] Over the past 5 years, significant changes have occurred in China's rural areas. Implementation of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities and various policies on rural areas has broken the long-stagnant situation in agricultural production and promoted the transition of the peasantry from total or partial subsistence farming to comparatively large-scale commodity production and from traditional to modern. A new trail of socialist agricultural development with Chinese characteristics must be blazed according to the realities in China and by means of the step-by-step realization of reforms of the economic structure, system and technology. The two transitions and three reforms are the concentrated expressions of the new situation in China's rural areas. In the reforms, old styles of management and administration have been broken and a new system has been formed step by step in the masses' practices. To date, problems which are clearly seen are mainly the following ones, we put them forward in order to discuss them together with the masses of readers.

I. The Objects of Management and Administration in Rural Areas

In the past, objects of management and administration were the three-level economy and in the main, the production team (or brigade), which was the basic accounting unit. And now, because the system reform of separating government administration and commune management has been carried out step by step, the objects have been changed to multilevel and diversified cooperative economy as well as to various types of family economy which have close connections with cooperative economy. Therefore, objects of management and administration in rural areas at this moment are mainly as follows:

First, ever since the implementation of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities, the production team (or brigade) which was previously the basic accounting unit of the commune has been changed to local cooperative economy managed mainly on lands in ways of unified or separate management or a combination of both. The degree of unified and

separate are varied, some are mainly managed by the household while some are managed in a unified way. Their basic unit is the contracted rural household or group. At present, these kinds of local cooperative economy and households of contracted lands are widespread in great numbers, therefore, they are the first objects of management and administration.

Second, after the readjustment and implementation of various systems of contracted responsibility, the original units of commune- and brigade-run enterprises changed to various types of specialized cooperative economy of industry, forestry, husbandry, subsidiary, fishery and so forth. At present, these kinds of cooperative economy keep developing and changing further, they are important objects of management and administration.

Third, the specialized households (priority households) and various types of cooperative economy which have been combined recently are also objects of management and administration. The combination of specialized households must be actuated by the demands of production and on a voluntary basis; that is, as the proverbs put it: "when water flows, a channel is formed, and when the melon is ripe it falls off its stem," and it must not be done in an artificial way as "to pull up seedlings in the vain hope of helping them grow."

Fourth, most of the combined enterprises of agriculture, industry and commerce, which are backed up by supply and marketing cooperatives and with the rural market towns as their centers, are set up in the locations of the former communes, some are passing over communes and setting up in prefectural towns. They link together the cooperative economy of various trades and professions, the supply and marketing cooperative economy with the credit cooperatives and are connected with the state-run departments of economy, science and technology to develop socialized services in the vast countryside. At present, there are still only a few of this kind of large-scale comprehensive cooperative economy, but their numbers will be increased steadily in the process of the system reform of separating government administration and commune management. Serious attention must be paid to study the management and administration of this kind of economy.

Why are family-managed units, such as households of contracted lands, contracted specialized households and self-managed specialized households (priority households) all objects of management and administration? Because today's family management, which has an essential distinction from the individual management of small private ownership in the past, is a new type of family economy. At first, it is family management based on the public ownership of the basic productive materials such as lands and so forth, and restricted by the cooperative economy in a great many respects. The family management of the contracted household is only a management level of the cooperative economy. Second, it is family management under the conditions of developing socialized commodity production, so that it is an organic part of the entire socialist economy. It has a widespread economic connection and has its own management forecast, decision and plan; it must set up economic accounting and manage well the property, materials and so forth. Therefore, the rural household naturally becomes an object of

management and administration. Much work of management and administration has to be started from "typical households" and "exemplary households." If we paid attention only to the collectives but not the households as we did before, then management and administration would be mere figureheads and come to nothing.

II. Management Methods of Separate and Unified, Specialized and Combined, Small and Large, and Great Adaptability Must Be Adopted

The principal defects of management and administration in the past were overcentralized administration, "swarmed" labor, and egalitarian distribution. The present cooperative economy must overcome those past defects and adopt new and better methods of management.

First, combining unified and separate management together to bring into play collective excellency and individual enthusiasm at the same time. Public lands and other productive items should go through contract to be managed by rural households or by groups, and matters which cannot be handled by them are handled by the cooperative economy; this is the path of separate and unified and through "contract" they are combined together. By doing so, the peasants will feel that they are themselves the masters and show their high sense of responsibility, on the one hand, and, on the other, the public ownership of lands is maintained, which provides conditions for unified management and leaves some developing leeway for agricultural modernization. To handle correctly the relation between separate and unified management, one must start from the actual local situation, really separating what is suited to be separated and unifying what is suited to be unified. Units whose managements are mainly unified ones must pay attention to absorb the merits of household management, and matters which should be separated to households have to be contracted with them as much as possible. Units whose managements are mainly separated to households should handle well matters which are difficult to handle by single households and which are demanded to be handled in a unified way by rural households.

Second, developing multiple management, promoting specialized division of labor and leading to socialized economic combination step by step. Efforts must be made to change the economic structure of sole management. The economic structure of multiple departments should be established step by step in the process of the development of multiple management and the specialized division of labor. The economic combination will certainly come into being in the process of the development of commodity production and the rise in the degree of specialization and socialization. Some will be combinations of production, some will be combinations of service links before and after production, some will be vertical combinations, some will be horizontal combinations, and all of these will form diversified and multilevel combinations. At this moment, the stress should be put on mobilizing the enthusiasm in separate development. Let the households of contracted lands, contracted specialized households and self-managed specialized households (priority households) dare to go all out in production and be vigorous in labor to get rich. Only by doing so may there be a new

development in productive forces which would then be able to strengthen unified management and realize economic combinations step by step on a new material basis.

Third, based on the small-scale management of contracted units of rural household or group, going through the diversified and multilevel socialized services and economic combinations, leading to large-scale, comprehensive management of agriculture, industry, and commerce step by step. Diversified management includes machinery plating, water conservancy and irrigation, plant protection, technological instruction and so forth in production, the supply of production materials before production and services for products, such as sales, storage and transportation after production. Multilevel management includes small-scale services and economic combinations of the local cooperative economy and specialized cooperative economy themselves and that between them; it also includes large-scale services and economic combination of the combined enterprises of agriculture, industry and commerce in cities and towns, and state-run departments of economy, science and technology. By doing so, the family economy of rural households is linked with the large economy of the state, and their major economic activities are also brought within the orbit of the state plan.

These management methods of separate and unified, specialized and combined, small and large have wide adaptability. They are adaptable to the situation of hand labor in the main, as well as to requirements of the development of productive forces in the process of agricultural modernization; they can use the backward productive tool of the present to develop production as well as to engage in modernization; they can fully use the old productive forces as well as cultivate new ones; they are free to advance and retreat and to weed through the old to bring forth the new.

III. The Focus of Work Should Be Shifted To Do Well in Management and Service

Management and administration are two aspects connected with each other. The function of management lays particular emphasis on forecast, decision and plan, the settlement of issues such as orientation of productive development and aims of management, and the activities of supply and sale before and after production; the function of administration lays particular emphasis on the organization and direction of production, the realization of managed aims, and the control and supervision of the use of key elements in production such as manpower, funds and materials.

In the past, the focus of work in management and administration of the basic accounting unit laid particular emphasis on the administration of internal labor, finance and materials. This kind of behind-closed-doors administration was based on total or partial traditional subsistence agriculture in a very low level of productive forces and expressed under the situation of inflexible control by the state plan and the lack of decision-making power of the productive units. And now the rural cooperative economy wants to develop socialized commodity production and modern agriculture, doors must be opened and prominence must be given to management, starting

from contracted and specialized households to carry on management forecasting, decisionmaking and planning in a multilevel way. Management units with multiple departments, trades and professions of agriculture, forestry, husbandry, fishery, industry and commerce, must all carry on management forecasts, decisions and plans according to their own characteristics. Only by giving prominence to management may the speed of agricultural development be accelerated, the economic structure of multiple departments be established sooner, and quadrupling the output value be realized.

The function of administration must not be neglected or given up, but must turn conscientiously to the orientation of services. For example, labor power cannot be unifiedly commanded as before and there is no longer any daily dispatch of labor either, because it is now arranged by the contracted households themselves; anyway, the contracted households may ask the collective to arrange an outlet for their surplus labor power; medium and small agricultural machinery and implements and farm animals are shared by each household, but the contracted households require the collective to maintain well large agricultural machines and facilities of water and electricity for providing them service for machine planting, irrigation and drainage. The productive investment of seed, fodder, fertilizer, etc. is generally planned and arranged by the contracted households themselves, but the collective is required to provide purchase and supply service. More illustration can be added. In any case, they are all for pointing out that all concrete work of administration, such as manpower, laboring site, finance, materials and so forth have been transferred basically to the contracted households. The collective economic units should turn the focus of their administrative function to provide rural households with technological and economic services in addition to the administration of collective property and fund. After separating lands into contract, the contracted households require the collective to provide them with services of technological instruction and advice. When multiple management develops and specialized division of labor is further advanced, the economic relationship will be more complicated and the contracted households, especially specialized ones, will require the collectives and the state to provide them with different economic services such as financial accounting, credit fund, market information and so forth in addition to the sale of their products.

In the past, only a few cadres were managers and administrators, and the masses of peasants were only laborers. The work of administration laid particular stress on unified commanding, therefore, it was difficult to avoid paternalistic leadership and administrative decree style. And now, the contracted households and the specialized households are laborers as well as managers and administrators, they have decisionmaking powers and are really the masters. Therefore, the focus of work of all collective economic units at levels above them must turn to do well in management and services. And the cadres at all levels are mainly service people, not commanders.

IV. Establishing and Strengthening the Five Basic Systems, Bring Functions of Coordination, Control and Supervision Into Play

The management and administration of the rural collective economy serve the development of socialized commodity production and modern agriculture. Therefore, it can no longer be, as before, everything under the direction of the brigade chief; sets of economic measures and economic regulations have to be adopted and through the implementation of different rules and regulations to bring administrative functions, such as coordination, control and supervision, into play. There are many concrete administrative systems regarding manpower, funds and materials, and in links of supply, production and sales. These five are the basic systems affecting the situation as a whole and run through the entire process. If these five systems are carried out seriously, all economic activities of the collective economy will coordinately revolve in an orderly and regular manner, and the management aim will be realized with high efficiency.

First, contracted responsibility system. This is a system with widespread effects, especially those related with output or output value, where their effects are much more remarkable. It has become the principal form of reform in the economic system. In order to stabilize and perfect the contracted responsibility system, it should be developed in depth, on one hand, handling correctly the relationship between separate and unified management, actually separating those suited to be separated and unifying those suited to be unified, and, on the other hand, it should be expanded in range, starting from agriculture to an overall expansion in forestry, husbandry, aquatic products industry, industry, commerce, service trades and all other trades and professions.

Second, contribution-related remuneration system. This is a system related to the immediate interests of each laborer. Methods of contribution and remuneration calculation at present are diversified, just like "hundred flowers blossom." Most of them are in the form of output-related contribution of a fixed share to the collective and state; the wage system is changing to a floating one; there are also systems of proportionate sharing and bonus-division by shares. All these are output-related remuneration, and the benefit is direct, so that the peasants are happy in adopting them. Inside the rural cooperative economy, when specialization is further and further developing, how can relative equilibrium and rationalization be kept in distribution of profit and in the methods of remuneration calculation between different departments? How does one realize more work, more gain, with the same amount of labor getting the same amount of remuneration? How does one ensure unified planning with due consideration for the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals? The settlement of these issues relies on bringing the coordinated function of administration into play.

Third, system of economic agreements. It includes contracted agreement, different kinds of service agreements and supply and sales agreements. Doing a good job in drawing up, carrying out and accomplishing thoroughly different kinds of agreements means guaranteeing the complete implementation

of the contracted responsibility system and the contribution-related remuneration system and it is also an important measure to further stabilize and perfect the contracted responsibility system.

Fourth, fixed-quota administrative system. This system is the accounting basis of systems of contracted responsibility, contribution-related remuneration and economic agreement, different contracted targets, the standard of remuneration calculation, charged standard of services, all are accounted with the quota as the measurement standard. The work quota measures the expenditure amount of manpower, the cost quota measures the expenditure amount of materialized labor, the output quota (output value) measures the results of labor. These measurement standards are formed step by step in the peasants' productive practices, so that it is called experience quota or habitual quota. When the masses are discussing contracting targets, the remuneration calculation standard and the charge standard, these basic quotas are naturally applied. All of them are yardsticks in coordinating economic relations, their function plays a control role in total economic activity.

Fifth, economic accounting system. This system connects the work of financial accounting, statistics and administration together. Financial and statistical accounting are applied in guiding economic activities and examining the economic results. At present, contracted and specialized households should be first pushed and guided to implement economic accounting in order to raise the economic results. In the work of cultivating "typical households" and using "exemplary households," guidance should be applied to them in establishing and keeping accounts, also helping them to cultivate and train accounting personnel. A strict economic accounting system should be established in all cooperative economic units of various forms and play its function of guidance and supervision in economic activities.

V. All Activities of Management and Administration Must Be Centered on Raising Economic Results

The full exploitation of natural resources such as lands, forests and water, the rational utilization of labor, financial and material resources, the close coordination of supply, production and sale, all these activities of management and administration are for increasing economic results. At this moment, the first thing to do is to increase the economic results of the contracting economy of rural households which is the fundamental motivational force to vitalize every household--cells of the entire countryside--and to create social wealth. Second, units of cooperative economy have to play active roles in necessary "unified" administration, improving the quality of service to rural households, being flexible in economic work. At the same time, the state direction on plans has to be carried out feasibly, the task of regular or imposed purchase by the state should be overfulfilled, supplying more and more top-quality commodities to the society. When the utilization of natural resources and the basic construction of water conservancy for farmlands are conducted, a beneficial ecological cycle has to be promoted, predatory management and destruction of the ecological balance must be avoided, thus combining present and future economic results together. Only by doing so may the peasants be well-off as soon as it is possible and may the cooperative economy grow and flourish.

RURAL COUNTRY MARKET TRADE ACTIVE

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Volume of Business in Marketable Commodities During First Quarter 20 Percent Greater Than During Same Period Last Year. Central Committee Document No 1 Enlivens Rural Country Market Trade to Unprecedented Extent, Drop in Prices of Fats, Oils, Domestic Livestock, and Young Poultry; Seven Major Marketable Products Including Grain and Edible Oil Show More Than 30 Percent Growth"]

[Text] The correspondent obtained the following from the Industry and Commerce Central Bureau: Statistics from 206 representative markets throughout the country show a volume of business of more than 300 million yuan during the first quarter of the year. This is 26 percent more than during the same period last year. Rate of increase for seven major marketable products including grain, fats, oils, dry and juicy fruit products, and industrial goods was greater than 30 percent.

After issuance of CPC Central Committee (83) Document No 1, all jurisdictions abolished impediments and opened wider markets for the flow of rural commodities. Country fair trade during the first quarter of this year was more active than usual, with notable increases occurring in both the numbers of people going to market to trade and the varieties of goods offered. Commodities suddenly increased to between 600 and 700 different kinds, and more than 100 million jin of grain sent to market changed hand. This was 46.71 percent more than during the same period last year.

Accompanying liberalization of policies pertaining to the transportation of goods for sale, a large increase occurred in the numbers of peddler-operated motorized vehicles and boats transporting agricultural sideline products for sale. Since the beginning of the year, peddlers in Lishan Town, Sui County, Hubei Province have used trucks, tractors, and motorcycles to bring 31,897 jin of piglets into the town, and business volume has amounted to 35,617 yuan. This is 135 percent more piglets and

56.7 percent more business volume than during the same period last year.

Continued enlivening of country fair trade and increase in the volume of commodities arriving in markets has occasioned some drops in the prices of goods. The price of grain has remained stable, but the price of fats and oils has dropped 4.51 percent, and the price of domestic livestock, and young poultry has dropped 4.14 percent.

4432

CSO:4007/160

CONTINUOUS RISE IN RURAL SAVINGS REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 1

[Article by Nong Xinguan [6593 0207 4619]: "Tremendous Increase Year After Year in Rural Savings Accounts Nationally; 3.3-fold Increase Between End of 1978 and End of April 1983"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the country's rural economy has developed in an all-around way. Peasant income has increased steadily, and a new situation of tremendous growth year after year in rural savings accounts has taken place. As of the end of 1978, rural savings stood at 7.19 billion yuan; 9.96 billion yuan at the end of 1979; 14.92 billion yuan at the end of 1980; 21.21 billion yuan at the end of 1981; and 28.19 billion yuan at the end of 1982. Over a 4-year period, they had grown by 21 billion yuan, or 2.9 times the total increase in rural savings in the 29 year period from immediately following founding of the People's Republic to 1978. This was an average annual increase of 5.25 billion yuan, and an average annual growth rate of 40.7 percent. As of the end of April 1983, rural savings accounts nationally amounted to 31.02 billion yuan, having risen another 2.83 billion yuan since the end of the previous year, and having increased 3.3 times since the end of 1978. Average per capita peasant savings have increased year after year as a proportion of average per capita peasant savings. In 1978, savings accounted for 6.6 percent of net income; in 1979, 7.7 percent; in 1980, 9.5 percent; in 1981, 11.5 percent; and in 1982 they rose to 12.6 percent. This reflects steady rise in the level of funds accumulations for peasant life and production.

As of end April, the Bank of Agriculture had taken in 6.04 billion yuan of individual rural savings throughout the country. This was 660 million more than at the end of 1982. Credit cooperatives had taken in 24.98 billion yuan of individual rural savings, 2.17 billion yuan more than at the end of 1982. This shows the increasingly large role of credit cooperatives in assembling rural funds to support the building of socialist modernization.

9412

CSO 4007150

OUTPUT VALUE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR RISES

OW261540 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMC 26 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jul (XINHUA)--China's output of pork, beef and mutton rose 57.8 percent between 1978 and 1982 to an average of 13.4 kilograms per person, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

Total meat production last year reached 13.5 million tons, while output of poultry and eggs in 1982 was 2,810,000 tons, an average of 2.8 kilograms per person. Production of milk was up to 1,620,000 tons, 83.2 percent more than in 1978, but still far short of demand, the bureau said.

According to the bureau, pork accounted for 94 percent of the country's total meat consumption, averaging 12.6 kilograms per person. Mutton accounted for 4 percent and beef only 2 percent. Markets had an open-ended supply of pork, but supplies of beef were still strained, the bureau added.

Domestic sideline production of poultry and eggs helped ease local shortages. Many areas now have ample supplies and fresh eggs can be found in peasant markets year-round, the bureau said.

Large cities including Beijing and Shanghai now produce 60 to 80 percent of their own food needs. In Beijing, five state chicken farms and more than 100 collective chicken farms raised 5.24 million laying chickens last year, 43 percent of the city's total.

Wool output was 214,577 tons, and that of cashmere 3,832 tons, in 1982.

The total output value of animal husbandry in 1982 was 40.7 billion yuan, a 13.2 percent increase over 1981. The ratio of animal husbandry to agriculture rose from 15.2 percent to 15.5 percent, the bureau said.

CSO: 4020/103

BRIEFS

RURAL ELECTRICITY USE TRIPLES--Recent statistics from the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power show that as agricultural production has developed during the past 10 years, the country's rural electric power enterprises have developed very rapidly. In 1973, rural villages used 15.8 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. By 1982, use had almost tripled to 45 billion kilowatt hours. In 1982, rural villages accounted for 16.5 percent of all electricity used in the country. This was an almost 5 percent increase from 1973. Rural electricity safety work has also improved year by year. At present, 90 percent of the country's rural villages, 71 percent of its production brigades and more than 60 percent of its production teams, or about 500 million peasants use electricity. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, in particular, use of electricity in agricultural production and in the daily lives of commune members has gradually expanded. In addition to the electricity provided by large national power grids, small hydropower and thermal power electric stations in countless counties, communes and production brigades generate electricity. Small electric power stations in counties, communes and production brigades generate 3.16 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. The Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has intensified publicity and management of safe rural use of electricity. Recent statistics from 1,816 counties show 814 counties were free of accidental electrocution deaths in 1982. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 1] 9432

METHOD OF GRAIN SUPPLY IN COUNTRYSIDE REFORMED

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Method of Grain Supply in the Countryside of Gansu Province Reformed"]

[Text] The method of grain supply in the countryside in Gansu Province has been reformed, starting this year, the single way to supply back grain in rural areas has been changed to three ways--gratis supply, borrowed supply and price-negotiated supply, and initial results from them have been gained.

Since the responsibility system of production became widespread in the countryside, the agricultural production and grain situation in Gansu Province have turned for the better, many households which were short of grain can solve the grain problem themselves step by step, those who were in temporary hardship and supplied grain by borrowed supply also have the capacity to pay back. In order to meet this new situation, according to the different conditions of rural households which are short of grain, Gansu Province has carried out the three-way method in grain supply. The first is gratis supply, which is applied mainly to severely afflicted households in areas where many natural disasters have taken place and productive output has been low in recent years and because of disasters in the present year gathered no grain or almost no grain from the fields they planted and to those households with special hardships which need social relief even in normal harvest years. The second is borrowed supply. It is applied to all those rural households who have labor forces in managing the contracted share of land and fulfilling the contracted products quota for the state but who are short of grain because of the present year's disaster and will have the capacity to pay back if a little help is provided. The third is price-negotiated supply. To rural households whose economic income is higher than others and those who are short of grain because they did not work according to the plan to save grain and so forth, the grain they need is not supplied gratis or lent buy by price-negotiated supply.

Since the new three-way method of grain supply has been implemented in Gansu Province, the previous phenomenon of equal distribution in supplying grain back has tentatively been changed, and this plays a relatively good role in correcting illegal and discipline-violating activities and various unhealthy tendencies in grain supply for the rural area.

CONFERENCE STRESSES ACCELERATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 1-2

[Article: "Strive To Stress Production, Improve Leadership Standards, Comprehensively Begin a New Phase, and Stress the Art of Leadership. A Conference of All Municipal and Prefectural Party Committee Agricultural Secretaries From the Whole Province Has Drawn Up Plans To Accelerate the Rate of Agricultural Development."]

[Text] The conference of all municipal and prefectural party committee agricultural secretaries from our province ended on 22 June. The participating comrades engaged in enthusiastic discussions and unanimously held that it is definitely necessary to strive to improve the rate of increase in our province's grain production, and moreover to accelerate the overall development of our province's agriculture. At present it is first necessary to thoroughly carry out the work of large-scale promotion of hybrid rice in this year's late crop, guaranteeing a bumper harvest of late rice. It is necessary for party committees on all levels to improve leadership standards, improve the art of leadership, and comprehensively begin a new phase.

The provincial party committee secretary Lin Ruo [2651 5387] gave the concluding speech at the conference on the 22nd. During the conference, provincial party committee secretary Xie Fei [6200 7236], standing member of the provincial party committee and director of the agricultural committee Du Ruizhi [2629 3843 007], and standing member of the provincial party committee Ling Botang [0407 0110 2768] gave speeches on special topics.

It Is Necessary To Promote Hybrid Rice on a Large Scale for the Late Crop

The conference held that we must firmly carry out the policies of never slackening grain production, and of actively developing a diversified economy. Grain is the foundation of agriculture. If the rate of increase of grain production is not accelerated and the state is depended on to send in large amounts of grain, communications and transportation will be in short supply, both increasing the state's burden and also affecting our province's revenues. And along with population increase and the development of various economic undertakings, the demand for grain is becoming greater and greater. Although there was a large-scale increase in grain production in our province last year, yet whether

it is possible to avoid the historical situation of large fluctuations and achieve continued high production, still depends on this year and next year, and first on this year's harvest. Thus it is necessary for all areas to immediately begin to act, to stress this year's late rice production, and under the conditions of harsh climate and frequent disasters, to still guarantee the ability to have some increase in grain production for the whole year. The key step is large-scale promotion of hybrid rice for the late crop.

In order to enable the late crop of hybrid rice to be planted on an area expanded to 15 million mu, and to achieve an anticipated bumper harvest, the conference stressed the need to grasp three key links: 1. It is definitely necessary to fulfill the planting area, and to complete the exact amount. It is necessary to use the fastest methods to deliver seeds to the peasant households. It is necessary to direct the peasants to plant according to the characteristics of hybrid rice, and to prevent waste of seeds due to planting too closely. 2. Stress the work of technical training. It is possible to request certain old, experienced peasants from neighboring prefectures, counties and communes to come forward to direct, and to stress that these teaching peasants master several extremely crucial cultivation techniques, so as to prevent planting too deeply, to control the volume of fertilizer application, and to not mistakenly apply nitrogenous fertilizer, etc. 3. Skillfully apply strong end fertilizer. It is necessary to apply the right amount of fertilizer, and overapplication can cause plant diseases and insect pests. It is necessary as much as possible to simultaneously apply nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. When intertilling, it is necessary to use more farmyard manure.

Do a Good Job of Sugarcane Production and Develop Guangdong's Advantages

The conference emphasized and pointed out that the development of sugarcane production is a major aspect of developing our province's agricultural advantages, is also a major step in stimulating our province's rural economy and in enabling the peasants to become prosperous as soon as possible, and should be given sufficient attention. Since achieving production increases for 3 successive years, at present the major problem in our province's sugarcane production is proportional losses between planting cane and the sugar refining industry; part of the sugar refineries don't get enough and the other part get too much. Plus, in recent years the sugar extraction rate has not been high, so that economic results of the sugar refining industry are not high, the phenomenon of losses even occurs, and the enthusiasm of the peasants to plant cane has been affected to a certain degree. Thus from now on sugarcane production should carry out the policy of "strengthening and improvement, filling up gaps, and recovering advantages," and strive for some development next year, and for a large-scale expansion the year after. All areas must formulate 5 and 7-year plans that dovetail and are not disjointed for a synchronized development of sugarcane production and the sugar refining industry. Sugarcane production must overcome blindness, not occupy grain fields, truly suit measures to local conditions, and develop step by step in a planned way. Sugar refineries in areas that "don't get enough" must quickly revise their policy of incentives to sell, arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants, pay close attention to the seasons, strengthen cane field management, and strive for more production of sugarcane. Areas that "get too much" must pay close attention to carrying out the work of new

construction of sugar refineries, expanded construction and reorganization of management and administration, improving pressing capacity and economic results. To this end, the province must establish a sugarcane production command unit with the participation of all departments concerned, to carry out vigorous unified leadership, to guarantee that the pressing season in our province this year can be carried out successfully, and in the area of economic results to recover the highest historical level.

It Is Definitely Necessary To Establish a Large-Scale Agricultural Ideology

The conference pointed out that simultaneously with formulating plans and steps to accelerate the development of grain production, the leadership on all levels must establish an overall agricultural ideology to achieve overall stress on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, so that it will be impossible to attend to one thing and lose sight of another. At present it is necessary to take advantage of the favorable opportunity to progressively carry out mountain forest policies, to adroitly guide action according to circumstances, conscientiously master the work of selecting seeds and raising seedlings, and make good preparations for this winter and next spring's large-scale afforestation. Of the 80 million mu of barren hills suitable for forestry in the whole province, except for a part contracted to peasant management, the vast majority still hasn't been contracted, and it is necessary as soon as possible to allow the peasants to contract its management through the contract system. The mountain areas must carry out the production policies of "combining advantages and disadvantages, combining timber and fruit, and combining forest management and a diversified economy," so that the mountain areas can become prosperous soon. There are also many places such as barren slopes, lakes and ponds, and beaches which must all be fully utilized through development contracts. In the area of animal husbandry, it is necessary to further carry out policies, and to develop herbivorous livestock. At present there are some areas which still carry out the management method of several families jointly owning and using farm cattle, and even still carry out methods of "taking small gains," so that farm cattle management is not good, cannot develop. This should be changed, the cattle sold at cost to the individuals to be raised by the individuals, thus encouraging the commune members to raise more cattle. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out hog purchasing policies, to strengthen management of butchering work for society, to expand purchase and sale sources, to guarantee that hog-raising households achieve material benefits, to guarantee the completion of hog transfer duties, and to do a good job of supplying the market. Guard against the use of methods which spoil things by excessive enthusiasm in helping specialized households raise livestock. It is necessary to organize the departments concerned to accelerate the development of the feed industry and to study feed prescriptions using our province's food grains other than wheat and rice as the major raw materials, so as to accelerate the development of hog raising and other livestock-raising enterprises. In the overall area of adjustment of agricultural production, it is necessary to continue to carry out the principle of suiting measures to local conditions. Where the overall situation is generally rational, it is necessary to stress the improvement of the per unit yield of all kinds of crops. Where there has been some adjustment yet the overall situation is still clearly irrational, it is necessary to continue to make appropriate adjustments on the premise of guaranteeing

a continuous increase in grain production. Where adjustment has been overdone, it is necessary to strengthen education of cadres and peasants, establish an overall viewpoint, and stabilize the grain areas. The conference also stressed that while studying and promoting the use of modern agricultural science and technology, it is necessary to develop our country's traditional agricultural advantages, especially in collecting and using farmyard manure, and to do a good job in such things as intensive cultivation of farmland, and of wetland and dryland crop rotation. It is also necessary to stress winter planting as one crop.

As to the problem of perfecting the output contract responsibility system, the conference stressed the need to do a good job in the work of ideological education, to clarify all kinds of confused understanding, to make the ideology of the cadres and masses keep pace with this great change in the rural areas, to truly understand the socialist nature of the family output contract responsibility system, to inspire enthusiasm, and to justly and forcefully take the characteristic Chinese road in the development of socialist agriculture. It is necessary to correctly handle relations between unity and division, to unite what should be united and divide what should be divided, combining unity and division. It is necessary moreover to reorganize grass-roots organs, reward grass-roots cadres, clear up financial affairs, perfect the contract system, and further develop the power of the output contract responsibility system.

Central Tasks Must Be Integrated With All Work

The conference has arranged the rural area work assignments for the last half of this year. To do a good job in production and construction of agricultural work, and to strive for a bumper late crop harvest--this is central. On this premise, it is necessary moreover to stress the following several items of work: 1) In rectifying the party style, it is necessary to resolve to carry out Zhong Jiwei's [0022 4764 1201] open letter concerning "the necessity to resolve to stop the unhealthy trend of party members and cadres in building and allocating housing" as a breakthrough, and to conscientiously solve the problems. 2) Continue to stress the work of planned parenthood. In those areas which haven't yet made breakthroughs, it is necessary to stress this work as the major task. Work in the whole province must become a high tide by September. 3) Based on constitutional provisions and decisions by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, carry out the work of separating government administration from commune management for grass-roots political power step by step and in a planned way. 4) Continue to carry out the work of perfecting the production responsibility system. 5) Stress strengthening of the spirit, culture and construction in the rural areas as the major long-term duty.

The conference stressed and pointed out that at present, work and duties in the rural areas are arduous and also must be comprehensively completed: party committees on all levels definitely must improve leadership standards and stress the art of leadership, and only then can a new phase be begun in the rural areas.

First, when planning all work, it is necessary to consider both the center and overall planning, to carry it out in an orderly manner, one wave following another. Only in this way can confidence be increased, and experience be more

abundant for more exertion. It is necessary to teach the cadres not to be afraid of more work. Under the direction of the correct line and general and specific policies, the more exertion the more achievement, and the faster production is developed the sooner the peasants will become prosperous. It is necessary to dare to strive and to dare to bother, and to not be afraid of giving offense. All comrades who support party principles and policies can attain the firm support of the cadres and masses. People whose work style is dishonest after all are a minority and are not to be feared. People who do evil are very isolated, and finally must definitely admit defeat.

Second, "having a one-track mind" and "attempting one solution for all problems" are defects easily produced in many areas, and definitely must be consciously overcome. At the beginning of a major job, it is of course possible to stress a relative concentration of strength, and from the first grip, responsible battlefront cadres stress it as the central task of the period, but after making breakthroughs, if the comrades responsible for the battlefront are allowed to continue to stress it, the first grip turns up another job. Every time a central job is stressed, it is necessary to consider other aspects of the work. All battlefront cadres for the long-term must not be transferred to do other jobs, so that local staff members and workers are suspended and the business neglected. After unified planning of some work, it is possible to arouse each trade and profession to be separately responsible for its completion, such as in the comprehensive administration of planned parenthood and public security.

Third, for all work it is necessary to consider economic results, to stress statistics and the work of analysis, and to stress investigation and study. Statistical figures definitely must be solid and dependable; if it is a certain figure, then report a certain figure, and definitely don't put on showy airs to catch up with a high tide; even more so, don't practice fraud, cheating yourself and others.

12267

CSO: 4007/194

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE STRESSES PROMOTION OF HYBRID RICE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 83 p 4

[Article: "Unify Understanding, Be Determined, and Make Prompt Decisions; Stress the Promotion of Hybrid Rice as a Strategic Measure. At a Conference of Municipal and Prefectural Party Committee Agricultural Secretaries Convened by the Provincial Party Committee, Comrade Lin Ruo [2651 5387] Emphasized That the Promotion of Hybrid Rice Is the Major Key in Accelerating the Development of Our Province's Grain Production."]

[Text] After thorough discussion, a conference being held in Guangzhou of all municipal and prefectural party committee agricultural secretaries of our province has unanimously held that the promotion of hybrid rice is the key to scientific cultivation in the present stage, a strategic measure in the development of grain production, and a guarantee of large-scale increases in production in the struggle for grain.

The CPC Guangdong Province party committee secretary, Lin Ruo, pointed out at the conference that through many years of successful practice by quite a few areas in the province, the objective conditions for large-scale promotion of hybrid rice have been provided; and at present it is most important that party and government leaders on all levels be determined, make prompt decisions, and be indomitable; and if great efforts are made for the 2 years, this year and next, large-scale promotion of hybrid rice will be possible.

This conference was convened by the CPC Guangdong Province party committee. From 15 to 16 June, all municipal and prefectural party committee agricultural secretaries and responsible comrades of other departments participating in the conference, made an on-the-spot inspection of Gaozhou County which has planted 8 crops of hybrid rice on a large scale in 4 years and achieved a large-scale increase in production. Beginning on the afternoon of 17 June, the conference was convened in Guangzhou and listened to Gaozhou County party committee secretary Huang Liuguang [7806 0000 0342] on his experience in promoting hybrid rice. Through enthusiastic discussion, the participating comrades unified their thinking, improved their understanding, and unanimously held that from the plains to the mountain areas, the whole province is suited to the promotion of this improved variety.

The deputy secretary of the Mei County prefectural party committee, Xu Danhua [1776 0030 5478], said that experience has proved that the Zayou variety not only can achieve high yields in our province's southern and low-yield areas, but also can achieve similar results in high, cold mountain areas and areas with a relatively high grain yield. The yield per unit area of rice in Xingning County formerly occupied an advanced position throughout the area, but in last year's late crop, 45 percent of the rice fields were planted with hybrid rice, and the yield per mu for the single crop reached a high of 801 jin, over 250 jin more than conventional varieties. On this visit to Gaozhou's hybrid rice fields, we have acquired a deeper understanding that at present, in order to accelerate the development of grain production, it is necessary to promote hybrid rice, and that this is a broad road. Moreover, in a county or a prefecture, it can be promoted in 70 to 80 percent of the rice fields. Our Mei County prefectures are prepared to do this.

Is it necessary to promote hybrid rice in the Pearl River Delta and other plains counties which teem with grain? The deputy secretary of the Foshan municipal party committee, Ye Gu [0673 6253] presented the experience of Zhongshan County at the conference. For many years the per mu rice yield there had fluctuated at approximately 1,100 jin. Last year they expanded the hybrid rice area, and concentrated the promotion in a group of communes and brigades; the early and late rice fields in which the hybrid rice variety was planted were 30 and 50 percent respectively, and the yield per unit area for the entire year increased to over 1,400 jin in one leap. Ye Gu said that our understanding is that in order to accelerate increased production in the large grain-producing areas including high-yield areas, it is necessary to depend on the promotion of hybrid varieties. The deputy secretary of the Jiangmen municipal party committee, Chen Xianfang [7115 6343 5364], said that during these 13 years from 1970 to 1982, in Foshan Prefecture there were 7 years formerly in which the late rice was damaged and yield decreased due to the Cold Dew Wind. The Cold Dew Wind has become a major element in the Pearl River Delta's inability to have high and stable yields. But the growth period of hybrid rice is short, and before the Cold Dew Wind comes it is already fully headed, which can ensure a bumper crop of late rice. It can be said that the promotion of hybrid rice is planning rice production according to natural laws. Comrade Chen Xianfang indicated that it is definitely necessary to break the old convention of "50 percent of rice fields planted with hybrid rice is good enough," and to strive to promote it on a larger scale. The director of the agricultural committee of the City of Guangzhou, Zhang Yuqi [1728 3768 3823], said that through visiting, studying and discussing the aforementioned problems we have moved from misunderstanding to understanding, from admitting backwardness to being unwilling to lag behind, and from top to bottom are determined to unswervingly promote the Zayou variety. The deputy secretary of the Shaoguan municipal party committee, Feng Zhuofeng [7458 3504 6912] said that in the past several years the Shaoguan area had benefited from the promotion of hybrid rice. At present the problem is to improve cultivation techniques and to strive for a larger increase in production. The deputy secretary of the Huiyang prefectural party committee, Deng Huaxuan [6772 5478 6513] said that all the counties in the Huiyang area have become more and more enthusiastic in promoting hybrid rice, and beginning with this year's late crop, they plan to accelerate the pace of progress. He asked Zhanjiang Prefecture to supply 5 million jin of hybrid rice next year, and the deputy secretary of the

Zhanjiang prefectural party committee Xiao Qigui [5135 0796 6311] readily agreed then and there. The deputy secretary of the Hainan prefectural party committee, Wei Zefang [7279 3419 5364], and the deputy chief of the Hainan Li and Miao nationality autonomous prefecture, Wang Zuwu [3769 4371 2976] also indicated in speeches the need to eliminate obstructions, to fully develop Hainan's advantages, and to accelerate the promotion of hybrid rice.

Comrade Lin Ruo gave a speech at the symposium saying that hybrid rice has many advantages too wonderful for words; it is high-yielding, ripens early, has strong adaptability and resistance, and can avoid the Cold Dew Wind. For many years past, our province's grain production has risen slowly, has fluctuated greatly and has not been stable enough. Large-scale promotion of hybrid rice under existing conditions will change the aforementioned situation, is the most dependable method of developing our province's grain production fairly quickly, and is also a key step in further initiating a new phase in our province's agriculture. The promotion of hybrid rice will spur on a series of basic reforms in cultivation techniques, improve scientific cultivation standards, and expand the ranks of agricultural scientists and technicians. Furthermore, along with the expansion of the promotion of hybrid rice, there will be a large-scale improvement in grain yield per unit area, all areas can vacate a part of low-yield fields for the cultivation of cash crops, and agricultural distribution will be more fairly regulated, promoting a good cycle in agricultural production and its overall development. Also, due to the promotion of hybrid rice, the harvest will be ahead of conventional varieties, and the winter crop can be planted 20 days earlier, opening up broad prospects for developing winter production and expanding the area of 3 crops a year.

Comrade Lin Ruo said that through demonstration and promotion in the past several years, more and more cadres and masses in our province have understood the important effects and significance of promoting hybrid rice. At present, conditions are ripe for large-scale promotion throughout the province. The problem is that some cadres, technicians and masses are subject to the fetters of traditional ideas. They are very familiar and easy with a set of cultivation techniques for planting conventional varieties, but as to carrying out a series of technical reforms and hard work in promoting hybrid rice, there exists the incorrect ideology of being afraid of trouble, of taking risks and of increasing the amount of work. Thus, it is necessary to carry out large-scale ideological mobilization work from top to bottom. First it is necessary for party and government leaders on all levels to be determined, to take practical steps, to grasp the situation thoroughly, and to never give up until they reach their goals. We cannot yield to nature's pressure and allow the situation to continue of the long-term fluctuation and relatively slow development of our province's grain production. We must strive to popularize hybrid rice within 2 or 3 years, enabling grain production to increase annually, and even if we have a disastrous year, there will still be some increase or a slight decrease, but not a large decrease. We can only consider that we've accomplished something if we can achieve this point.

At present, there exists some misunderstandings about the promotion of hybrid rice among some cadres and masses, who say that the promotion work is unreliable. In his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo has clarified them one by one.

"Is the cultivation of hybrid rice seeds too concentrated in the fields?" Comrade Lin Ruo said that the facts give a negative answer. One jin of hybrid rice seeds equals 10 jin of conventional seeds. In planting 1 mu with the hybrid system, 200 jin of seeds can generally be planted, corresponding to 2,000 jin of the conventional variety.

"Does hybrid rice use an excessive amount of fertilizer?" Comrade Lin Ruo said that judging by the practice in Zhanjiang Prefecture, planting hybrid rice requires slightly more fertilizer, and is advantageous. However, it is not the case that the more used the better it is. Failures in planting hybrid rice have happened precisely because of using too much fertilizer, so that concerned prefectural departments must frequently warn the peasants not to blindly apply fertilizer. In fact, provided the basic fertilizer is sufficient, adding an application of tillering fertilizer at the right time can increase production.

Concerning the statement that "hybrid rice is susceptible to rice blast," Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out that the experience and lessons of many areas indicated that this is created by a mistaken application of nitrogenous fertilizer. Conventional varieties also often have similar phenomena. It certainly cannot be caused by the nature of the seeds.

Provincial party committee secretary Xie Fei [6200 7236], standing member of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial agricultural committee Du Ruizhi [2629 3843 5347], and standing member of the provincial party committee Ling Botang [0407 0130 2768] participated in the conference, and expressed their opinions on the problem of how to carry out our province's plan to promote the Zayou variety.

12267

CCO: 4007/194

RAINSTORMS HIT ; EMERGENCY PREPARATIONS MADE

Guangzhou YANGCHENG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Many Areas in Guangdong Have Rainstorms Day After Day; Provincial Government Makes Urgent Plans To Fight Floods and Provide Disaster Relief; Flood-Fighting Emergency Squads Have Rushed to the Large Dikes on the North River."]

[Text] In the last several days there have been continuous heavy and torrential rains in our province's northern, central and eastern areas; and four large rivers, the East, West, North and Han have simultaneously flooded. Yesterday afternoon the provincial people's government called an urgent meeting to plan the work of flood control and disaster relief.

It is reported that the reservoirs of six large power stations in our province including the Xinfeng River, the Liuxi River, the Fengshu Dam, the Nanshui, the Chang Lake, and the Tan Mountain have all surpassed the flood control water level limits and one after another flooded. The North, East, and Han River floodwaters rose rapidly, all surpassed the warning water levels, and in some areas have approached the highest water levels in history. In some areas, torrents of water rushed down the mountains, dikes were surrounded and burst, and disasters occurred.

The floodwaters have posed a great threat. The provincial government has stressed that all areas and departments must not lower their guard, must conquer their paralyzed thinking, mobilize the cadres and masses, and resolve to overcome the flood disaster. Deputy Province Chief Yang Li [2799 4359] said that the situation of flood control work is urgent and that it is necessary to plan the work of flood and disaster control under the most adverse circumstances. Revisions have been planned recently in our province's administrative areas, but in the face of the flood control work, the phenomenon of neither of the two sides being in control must not be permitted to occur. The provincial government has pointed out to all departments that it is necessary to make a concerted effort, to achieve the situation of having all the manpower and material needed, and to be able to throw themselves into the flood control struggle at all times.

It is understood that all concerned areas and cities have urgently mobilized and thrown all their strength into the work of flood and disaster control.

An emergency flood control army has rushed to the large North River dikes.

Beginning the day before yesterday, a troop of over 800 people went to patrol and guard the large North River dikes. Yesterday a breach was discovered situated 100 meters from the base of a section of the Shijiao Diike, but the danger was eliminated through skillful handling.

Deputy Commander in Chief of the Provincial Triple Defense Headquarters and Deputy Chief of the Provincial Hydroelectric Office Li Guo [2621 0948] also led a group of engineers and technicians to the large North River dikes yesterday, and established a frontline flood control headquarters at Shijiao.

A Liberation Army unit carrying a transceiver will arrive at the large North River dikes this afternoon and join the flood control army.

Rainstorms day after day in our province have caused disasters.

In parts of counties and cities in six areas including Mei County, Shantou, Huiyang, Shaoguan, Canton and Foshan, torrents of water rushed down the mountains, farmlands were flooded, villages were invaded, houses collapsed, and irrigation works were destroyed. The whole section of Guangshan Road in Chaoyang and Puning Counties was covered by water to a depth of 1.8 meters, causing a suspension of traffic.

According to preliminary statistics, 250,000 mu of farmland was flooded in the Huiyang area. In 4 counties including Huilai, Lufeng, Chaoyang and Qingyuan, there were 99 villages besieged by floodwaters, over 162,300 people stranded, 2,475 houses collapsed, 2 people dead, and over 698,000 mu of farm crops flooded. There were also some counties and cities which sustained differing degrees of losses from the rainstorm and floodwater attack.

Party and government leadership departments from all areas enthusiastically mobilized the masses to carry out the flood control struggle. A sympathy work group organized by the Provincial People's Government Office and the Provincial Triple Defense Headquarters will set out tomorrow to areas including Shantou and Huiyang to inspect and express sympathy.

This morning the reporter learned from the Provincial Triple Defense Headquarters that due to yesterday's reduction in rainfall, except for the West River, water levels in all rivers have begun to slowly fall. But the flood threat has certainly not been eliminated, and it is necessary to watch the situation for the next several days to be sure.

The highest water level in the North River occurred yesterday morning at 11 am, reaching 15.34 meters, surpassing the warning level by 3.34 meters which was almost the highest water level in history, but by this morning at 8 am had dropped to 14.6 meters; the highest water level in the Han River of 15.41 meters occurred yesterday evening at 11 pm, surpassing the warning level by 1.41 meters, but by today had begun to fall; the highest water level in the East River of 14.88 meters occurred yesterday afternoon at 2 pm, surpassing the warning level by 1.88 meters, but by today had also begun to fall. Due to rain in the

Guangxi area, up to this morning the water level in the West River had still continued to rise, but hadn't surpassed the warning level.

Concerned personnel of the Provincial Triple Defense Headquarters think that at present the floodwaters are tending to slowly fall, but it is impossible to lower our guard. If heavy and torrential rains continue to fall for the next several days, the floodwaters may continue to rise, and even create serious conditions.

Be Prepared at Any Moment

Material Supply and Transportation Departments Have Done a Good Job of Preparation Work, and the Canton RR Branch Office Has Decided on Priority Transportation and Emergency Material

For the last few days, all material supply and transportation departments in the city of Canton have taken steps to do a good job in the preparation work of material supply, reserve, and transportation for flood control and disaster relief.

Local product companies of the city of Canton have collected 100,000 rush bags, over 100,000 rolls of rush mats, and a large amount of jute. The agricultural product purchase and sale unit (102 Tiancheng Road) responsible for the work of supplying this batch of materials, and the warehouses have all arranged to have specialists on duty to handle the supply and delivery of goods all day long. Municipal daily-use sundry goods companies have also prepared a large amount of flood control materials including asphalt paper, glass and steel tiles, plaster fences, and varnished rain caps, to prepare for urgent needs. Last night the Canton RR branch office passed a resolution that RR transportation of all flood control emergency materials would without exception have priority handling. Certain units of the Canton Air Force also established flood control and disaster relief command groups, reception groups, material assembly groups, and air-drop groups; Air Force and Army service personnel also made good preparations to be ready and waiting for take off.

12267

ISO: 4007/194

SYMPOSIUM URGES DEVELOPING SUBURBAN RURAL AREAS

04050131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 3 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese experts urged suburban areas of big cities to keep their rural economy in step with urban construction.

The point was raised at a symposium on rural economic structure and development strategy in the suburbs of all big cities in China.

Suburban rural economy in big cities, they held, should serve and at the same time depend on the development of big cities, so that suburban areas should coordinate with cities in economic structure, agricultural development policy and rural industrialization for common prosperity.

Experts and scholars participating in the symposium raised the following proposals on rural economic development strategy in suburban areas of big cities:

- there should be unified arrangements and over-all planning for construction and development in cities and suburbs. The leading economic role of city centers should be brought into full play so as to achieve integration of town and country and promote high speed development of industry and agriculture.

- present rural economic structure in suburban areas of big cities should be seriously adjusted. For the present, big efforts should be made to develop agricultural commodity production under a unified plan. In addition, natural resources should be exploited in a rational manner. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery should be combined in an organic entity in order to stimulate a good balance of ecology and economy.

- sideline production should be developed in the following order of priority: vegetables, fresh milk, eggs, live fish and poultry, industrial raw materials, agricultural and sideline produce for export and lastly grain. Apart from the central development of foodstuff production centers, efforts should be made to expand centers for industrial raw materials and foreign trade.

The symposium was organized by the China Rural Development Research Center and the Agricultural Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This is the first time that China has held such a national symposium to explore rural economic development strategy in suburban areas.

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DAIRY PRODUCTION--Harbin, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang, China's leading dairy province, turned out a record 13,800 tons of milk powder, condensed milk and cheese in the first six months of this year. Its output was 13 percent more than the same period in 1982. Milk powder accounted for most of the figure, with production of 12,100 tons. In the past four years, Heilongjiang built 38 dairies and renovated 34 more, pushing its daily production capacity from 300 tons in 1978 to more than 1,000 tons this year. The province has also raised the purchasing price of milk and encouraged setting up individual dairy farms. At the end of this June, there were 166,000 dairy cows and 458,000 goats in stock, 71,000 and 18,000 more than in 1982. The amount of milk purchased came to 150,000 tons in the first half of this year, 20 percent more than in 1982. [Text] [OW40838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 29 Jun 83 OW]

HEILONGJIANG FISH BREEDING--Harbin, 30 Jul (XINHUA)--A meeting of aquatic workers from 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to study the breeding of fresh-water fish fries and fingerlings was concluded in Harbin on 23 July. Since 1981, Heilongjiang has assisted many communes and brigades in building some 210 fish ponds to breed small fish the state-run fish farms are unable to supply. In 1982, 260 million fingerlings--or 63 percent over 1980--were bred in the 69,000 mu of fingerling ponds in Heilongjiang. During the same year, the province produced 16,000 metric tons of fresh-water fish from 2.6 million mu water surface. Its output was 1.2 times higher than 1978. [Summary] [OW40223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 30 Jul 83]

1307 40007/221

BRIEFS

WHEAT HARVEST--Zhengzhou, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Henan Province, one of China's leading wheat producers, has harvested 14.53 million tons of wheat, 2.02 million tons more than last year, according to the provincial statistical bureau. Twenty-five counties, which used to report low wheat yield, have increased at least 50,000 tons each. The increase, 1.5 million tons, accounts for 75 percent of the provincial total increase. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 6 Jul 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/103

HUBEI

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS PEASANTS URGENTLY NEED TRUCKS

OW161616 Beijing XINHUA in English 0604 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--Large amount of rare medicinal herbs were finally used as firewood by the peasants in Central China's Hubei Province because no trucks were available to ship them out, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says in an article today.

The article, written by Wen Qing, an official of the China Automotive Industry Corporation, says that in Central China's Jiangxi Province alone, farm commodities and side-line produce doubled between 1978, the year before China introduced the current production responsibility system, and 1982. In East China's Anhui Province, transport volume rose by 150 percent in rural areas during the same period.

China's total grain output in 1982 was 353.43 million tons, 6.4 percent more than in 1979; increases for many side-line products ranged from 15 to 39 percent in 1982 over 1981.

According to the China Automotive Industry Corporation, China produced 196,000 motor vehicles last year, an 11.4 percent increase over 1981. This year, China will produce a total of 200,000, but the domestic demand will come to 250,000 because of the active exchanges of goods between rural and urban areas, a result from the new rural economic policy.

"The peasants need to buy trucks more urgently than before," Wen Qing said.

The Changchun No. 1 motor vehicle plant, the country's largest based in Northeast China, received about 1,200 Orders for trucks in one month early this year from individual peasants across rural China.

No motor vehicles of any kind were privately owned before the adoption of the current production responsibility system in 1979.

CSO: 4020/103

MORE YOUTH SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL STUDY URGED

OW042349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Wuhan, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--China should promote more scientific and technological activities among rural youngsters to help strengthen its agricultural modernization program, Huang Lu, a leading official of the China Association for Science and Technology said at a national conference on after-school activities by youngsters in rural areas recently held in Yichang, Hubei Province.

Huang said China urgently needed to popularize scientific and technological knowledge among its peasants. He called for a more far-sighted and effective approach towards fostering the talents of pupils and students in rural areas.

Courses have already been launched by primary and middle schools in the countryside to teach subjects including planting, cultivation, crop protection, seed selection, meteorology and the use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, he said.

National and provincial associations for science and technology have set up organizations to instruct young people in scientific activities. Some counties also have after-school counsellors' associations to promote exhibitions, inventions and writing contests, he said.

"The modernization of agriculture covers techniques, technical equipment, productive structure and management," Huang said. "Young people should not only be taught traditional skills. They should also be armed with up-to-date scientific and technical achievements to qualify them for the work they will do," he said.

CSO: 4020/107

1982 COTTON PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE RELATED

Changsha HUNAN NONGYE [AGRICULTURE IN HUNAN] in Chinese No 4, 11 Apr 83 pp 2,3

[Article by the Cash Crop Bureau of the Provincial Agricultural Department:
"Several Experiences of 1982 Cotton Production"]

[Text] In 1982, the entire province had 2.5 million mu of cotton, with a total output of 1.95 million dan of ginned cotton or 78 jin per mu on the average. This figure represented an increase of 74,000 dan over the 1981 figure, registering a 3.9 percent increase. In the Yueyang Prefecture where the output increased by a relatively large margin, the total output of ginned cotton increased by 27.9 percent. Major cotton-producing areas such as Huarong, Li, Anxiang, Changde, Yueyang, and Lin Xiang counties, all increased output over 1981. The Tuanzhou Commune in Huarong County planted over 30,000 mu of cotton: producing 157.6 jin per mu on the average. The county's total output of cotton increased 1.3 times over that of 1981. Because of this bumper cotton harvest, the income per capita in the commune was 557 yuan, with 32 households' income reaching 10,000 yuan. Even the Xiling Commune in Changning County, the newly expanded cotton-producing area which had planted 6,000 mu of cotton in hilly land, had an output per mu breaking the 100 jin mark. In summarizing the cultivation technology responsible for 1981's bumper cotton harvest, the following are the major factors:

1. Two-fold Increase in the Area Devoted To Cultivating Seedlings and Transplanting. Since most of the cotton fields in Hunan produce two crops, cotton and the previous crop are in seasonal competition. Moreover, the weather in April and May is often marked by low temperatures and rains, which cause the seeds to rot or the seedlings to die, and the plants are either missing or broken. In order to solve these problems, the province promoted transplant of nearly 600,000 mu, about 24 percent of the total cotton producing area, of cotton seedlings last year. As a result, the output was double that of the year before. Experiences from various locations have shown that the transplanting of cotton seedlings, because the efforts of the seedling control are focused on seedling beds rather than a large cotton field, has effectively improved the growing conditions of the seedlings, enhanced early sprouting, and strengthened and insured full growth. In addition, the mulching plastic sheets in particular can increase and maintain the temperature, thereby

enabling early plowing, planting, and squaring. In the first part of April 1981 in Ronghua County, there were 6,350 mu of mulch cultivated seedlings. In the first part of May, these seedlings were transplanted to over 70,000 mu. Budding began on 31 May and flowering on 22 June. The period of budding and flowering came 13 to 15 days earlier than direct planting in the cotton fields. On the average, there were 2.41 presummer bolls for the single-stemmed cotton plant using the transplant technique, while the directly planted plants had only 1.96. This was because the seedlings being transplanted to the cotton fields were evenly spaced, and the large seedlings were separated from the small ones, so that cotton plants grew evenly. Studies show that cotton fields to which the seedlings are directly planted can produce 4,000 plants, but the rate of seedling loss is about 10 percent and weak plants, (the number of bolls in a single stem is 75 percent below what the normal stem can produce) number about 20 to 30 percent. Transplanted cotton fields, on the other hand, will have no more than 5 percent seedling loss and only about 10 percent weak plants. Take any 3 years of the data estimates of the province's cotton seedling conditions, the materials used in both transplanted and directly planted methods being equal, will indicate that the weights of the transplanted cotton bolls and cotton seeds are 7.37 percent and 4.29 percent heavier, respectively, than those of the directly planted ones.

Our experience throughout the province shows that to transplant cotton seedlings, first, it is necessary to grow healthy seedlings, and to transplant them in a timely fashion. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen measures in controlling water and fertilizer and in cultivating the roots in order to prevent lodging and premature aging, extend the effective flowering period, increase the number of bolls and achieve a greater output.

2. An Increase in Improved Varieties and Pure Varieties. The "daihongdai" [1486 4767 1486] cotton variety and some other varieties which have been cultivated in this province in the past, all have the potential to produce 200 jin of ginned cotton per mu. But the problem was that reproduction of the improved variety lagged, thus the improved variety became impure and degenerated after being planted for about 2 or 3 years resulting in reduced output. In recent years, various locations have begun to pay attention to the work of purification and rejuvenation, and reproduced a batch of first and second generation "daihongdai" seeds, making it possible to increase the degree of purity and the capability of output, thus improving the quality of the fiber. Even better news was the fact that here in Hunan cotton-growing technicians and model laborers have done very well in cultivating a selected group of new cotton varieties. For example, Tang Di [0781 6611], an assistant researcher of the Hunan Cotton Science Institute, and his assistant, Xiong Jilong [7160 4949 7893], have succeeded in selecting and cultivating the variety "4108," which has short, sturdy stalk and strong growing potential; its single stem has a high boll-opening rate; and the bolls have thin shells. The "4108" bears dense cotton bolls, and is characterized by an abundant yield. Last year, the Yinhu brigade of the Shuidong Commune in Xupu County planted over 1,000 mu of "4108" with each mu yielding 203 jin of ginned cotton. Another example is the "75-1" strain, selected and successfully planted by the Hanshou County's Agricultural Post deputy chief, Xiao Wenfeng [5135 2429 6912]. The plant is compact; the mid and lower part of the plant

is usually covered with bolls which are big, and have thin shells. The bolls are easy to open and are concentrated. This variety matures quickly and produces a high yield. Last year, 1,000 mu of the "75-1" variety were planted in the same county's Dongzhou Stock Seed Farm. The ginned cotton output was 141.6 jin per mu, representing a 14 percent increase over the daihongdai variety produced the previous year. Another example is the "strain 32" of daihongdai, selected and planted by Liu Chunhui [0491 4783 6540], a model worker at the experimental station of the Chaqi Commune in Huarong County. After 3 years of testing in the Yueyang Prefecture, daihongdai "strain 32" took first place in output. This is because its leaf has a longer functional period (according to the record, the 3d true-leaf functioned for 35 to 38 days, lasting 8 to 13 days longer than a leaf growing in the same position longer; the 10th boll-bearing branch leaf lasted 60-70 days, 5-12 days longer. The bolls of the "strain 32" have thin shells and open easily. "Strain 32" is characterized by its ability to produce bolls on its upper and middle branches, a high ginning rate, long staple fiber and good quality (the ginning rate of the stock seed is 41-43.9 percent and the long staple fiber is 31 to 33 mm.) Of the 190,000 mu of cotton planted in Huarong County last year, "strain 32" accounted for 92.4 percent. Despite the fact that it rained heavily in August and September and damage to the bolls on the bottom portion of the plants due to rotting was severe, the average ginned cotton output still topped the 120 jin per mu mark, with a total output of 231,000 dan, a 62.3 percent of increase over that of 1981. As a result, Huarong County had registered the greatest increase of output in the province.

3. Toward Rational Cotton Field and Nitrate Ground Water Management. In past years, the communes and brigades in the Binhu cotton-growing area applied fast-acting nitrogen fertilizer during the budding stage, resulting in an excessive growth of the cotton stalks. Consequently, the field lay hidden by the foliage and many cotton buds and bolls on the middle and lower portions fell off. In light of last year's experience we adopted the method of using organic fertilizers during the budding stage by combining intertilled crops and dry cotton-seed cakes buried underground, by increasing the application of phosphate and potash fertilizers and by controlling the amount of nitrogenous fertilizers. To bring up the level of fertilizers for seedlings, approximately 5 jin of urea per mu were applied. In addition, during the budding stage, 80 to 150 jin of cotton-seed cake fertilizers were applied along with 80 to 150 dan of mixed mud fertilizers, as well as 50 to 80 jin of phosphate. During the flowering stage 15 to 25 jin of urea per mu were applied along with 20 to 35 jin of potassium chloride. In some of the cotton fields which have a preponderance of autumn bolls, an additional 10 jin of urea were applied in the first part of August; some of the leaves of some plants were also sprayed with potassium dihydrogen phosphate to prevent premature aging. During the height of the budding season or the beginning of the flowering season, some plants are sprayed with a dwarfing agent to prevent cotton stems from growing out of control. In some hilly cotton-producing areas attention is paid to the problem of poor soil, and nitrogenous fertilizer is supplemented during the budding period while at the same time as application of organic fertilizers. Moreover, during the early flowering stage, fertilizers for the flowering and boll stages were heavily applied, and timely drought-resistant measures by mixing water with the fertilizer, made cotton plants grow healthily. Because the amount of last year's fertilizer was appropriate

and applied in time, the excessive growth and the number of early aging plants in the entire province were reduced while the number of bolls increased. According to the 15 September survey in the Changde and Yueyang Prefectures, the average total number of bolls per mu, whether in the flatlands or hills, increased 10 percent.

4. Unslacked Efforts in Post Cotton Field Management. The most important task of the post cotton field management is the prevention of insect pests and the rotting of the bolls. Starting in late July is when cotton plants flower and bolls ripen; it is also when various insects infest and endanger the plants. This was especially true in last August and September when not only were insects rampant, but there were also many rainy days; the high temperature and humidity resulted in serious rotting of the cotton bolls. After the rain, everyone seized the opportunity to spray pesticide to eliminate insects and rushed to pick out the overripened and rotten bolls so as to minimize part of the loss. Of the 1,759,000 dan of ginned cotton purchased by the provincial government, 620,000 dan were grade 6 or 7 and nongraded amounting to 35 percent of the procured ginned cotton. This portion was basically all salvaged from among the rotting bolls.

Cotton is extremely important to the economic well-being of the nation. In Hunan, there is a significant gap between supply and demand which cannot be disregarded. To further improve cotton production, it is necessary to seriously sum up the high-yield experiences, search out the weak links in the production chain, and adopt effective methods. We believe that it would be reasonable to devote 50 to 60 percent of the Binhu cotton area and of the cotton fields on the banks of the Lishui and Yuanshui Rivers to cultivate seedlings and transplants. In the hills and the fertile cotton-producing land in the hilly areas, cotton can also promotionally expand its seedling and transplant area. We must not beslack in water and fertilizer management and in preventing and controlling disease and pests, especially not in pest control of the pink bollworm and bollworm during the middle and the latter periods. Thus, the rate of endangering the ripening bolls can be kept down to within 30 percent. After autumn, it is necessary to take precaution to prevent bolls from rotting, depending on weather conditions, in order to secure a bumper cotton harvest.

12450

CSO: 4007/180

COMMODITY GRAIN BASE PROVINCE PLANNED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 1

[Article from Xinhuashe: "Gradual Building of Jilin Province Into Commodity Grain Base Province; Use of Outstanding Conditions For Development of Grain Production."]

[Text] Editor's Note: Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Xiu [6392 0208] said that while devoting attention to the building of commodity-grain base pilot projects, other counties could work on commodity-grain communes, and some communes could work on commodity-grain production brigades. Commodity-grain bases should also develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, and commune and brigade enterprises.

At the recently held ceremony for the signing of accords on Jilin Province's building of commodity-grain base counties, Provincial CPC Secretary and Provincial Governor Zhao Xiu pointed out that Jilin Province possesses outstanding conditions for development of grain production. CPC committees and government at all levels should strengthen leadership, devote attention to the building of grain bases, energetically develop households specializing in grain, and gradually build Jilin Province into a commodity grain base province.

In December 1982, departments concerned in the State Council decided on joint state and local investment, and the linking of money to grain for joint construction of commodity-grain bases. The six Jilin counties of Huaide, Lishu, Dehui, Yushu, Nongan, and Fuyu were designated commodity-grain-base pilot project counties. On 26 April 1983, these six counties signed a contract agreement with the Provincial People's Government, and at the signing ceremony, Zhao Xiu gave a speech on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. He expressed hope that the six pilot-project counties would tap potential and strengthen leadership to produce more grain.

Zhao Xiu said that Jilin Province on the great Songliao Plain has fertile soil and quite good natural conditions that favor both grain production and economic diversification. In 1981, gross grain output broke 20 billion jin, with 8.2 billion jin being sold to the state. Twenty-one of the province's 44 counties (and municipalities) provided the state with more than 100 million jin of grain each. Zhao Xiu said that while devoting attention to the six commodity-grain-base pilot projects, other places could not slacken efforts; counties should work on commodity-grain communes, and some communes could work on commodity-grain production brigades and production teams. All counties should energetically develop commodity-grain-production specialized households. Commune grain bases should develop from individual sites to broad areas and be steadily improved and upgraded for gradually building of the entire province into a commodity-grain-base province.

Zhao Xiu said that in the building of commodity-grain-base pilot project counties it is necessary to resolutely carry out the program of "reliance first on policies and second on science" in development of agricultural production. Limited investment should be managed well and used well, careful calculations made, and economic effectiveness sought so that every penny spent produces a penny's worth of benefits. He also noted that while commodity grain bases were devoting strict attention to grain production, they should also vigorously develop economic diversification and positively should not devote efforts solely to grain. They must comprehensively develop farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, as well as commune and brigade enterprises.

9432

CSO:4007/160

JILIN

BRIEFS

SOYBEAN RESEARCH CENTER--Changchun, 31 Jul (XINHUA)--A modern soybean research center--the Soybean Research Institute under the Jilin Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences--was inaugurated yesterday at Gongzuling, a town to the southwest of the provincial capital Changchun. The institute, covering a floor space of 6,000 square meters, includes laboratories, greenhouses, dark rooms and artificial climatic chambers. Construction started in 1979. Equipped with advanced analyzers and other instruments, the institute will be devoted to breeding high-yield, disease-resistant, and highly adaptable fine soybean strains and studying soybean cultivation techniques. It will undertake related theoretical studies and conduct international exchanges. The institute will also train Chinese and foreign personnel. [Text] [OW311152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 31 Jul 83 OW]

JILIN RICE DISEASE--Rice leaf-blast has been discovered in fairly large areas of Jilin Province and the disease is spreading. A responsible comrade of a provincial department concerned pointed out that now is the key moment for curing the disease. Efforts are called for to ensure pesticide supply. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jul 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/221

LIAONING

BRIEFS

LIAONING SILK HARVEST--Liaoning Province reaped a bumper harvest of spring tussah cocoons this year. The total output of spring tussah cocoons reached 125,000 dan, a 19 percent increase over 1982. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/221

SHAANXI'S ANKANG COUNTY SUFFERS FLOODING

HK021554 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1444 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Xian, 2 August (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Shaanxi Province's Ankang County has been hit by a catastrophic flood peak from the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River, the largest tributary of the Changjiang River. As a result, the county town is inundated. At present, large numbers of army men and people are working together to combat the flood and deal with the emergency, and Ankang's water level is falling.

Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, State Council Deputy Secretary General Wu Qingtong, Vice Minister of Civil Affairs Zhang Ming and Vice Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Yang Zhenhuai today flew to Shaanxi from Beijing, visited flood-stricken areas, inspected the effects of the flood, and expressed sympathy and solicitude for the army men and people engaged in combating the flood and dealing with the emergency in the flood-stricken areas.

There was continuous torrential rainfall in the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River from 28 to 31 July. As a result, the flood emerged in the Hanjiang River and a very rare flood peak, with a flow capacity of 31,000 cubic meters per second, emerged in Ankang. On the evening of 31 July, the flood passed the Hanjiang River embankment and inundated Ankang County town. Because the flood broke with tremendous force, tens of thousands of people within Ankang County town have been besieged by the flood, large numbers of houses have collapsed, and the factories, shops, and people there suffered serious financial losses.

Following the emergence of the flood, leading organs of Shaanxi Province immediately organized forces to carry out work of combating flood and dealing with the emergency. Vice Provincial Governor Xu Shanlin and other leaders went to the flood-stricken areas to direct work. Over the past few days, provincial departments concerned have sent 4 million jin of rice and flour and more than 100,000 jin of cooked food to the flood-stricken areas and have also sent more than 200 people to the flood-stricken areas, they include medical teams and workers from post and telecommunications departments, water conservancy, power, highway, and railway units. PLA units stationed in Ankang sent 1,200 men to participate in the work of dealing with the emergency and providing disaster relief. The PLA units also sent planes to airlift and air-drop many lifesaving appliances, clothes, and food to the water-stricken areas.

CSO: 4007/221

BRIEFS

NOTICE ON GRAIN ANOMALIES--Shaanxi people's government issued an emergency circular yesterday to urge all localities of the province to determinedly rectify the unhealthy practice of arbitrary deducting cash payment to peasants for grain procurement. The circular stated that according to an emergency circular issued by the provincial government on 17 July, such practice is harmful to the interests of the masses and no department or unit is allowed to arbitrarily deduct cash payment to peasants in additional grain procurement except for taxes delivery. According to some prefectural and county grain departments, some counties and communes in Guangzhou region currently insist on deducting cash payment to the masses or prohibit sales among them when the peasants sell grain to the state. They thus arouse grievances among the masses and the situation has already adversely affected the progress of grain delivery to the state. For this reason, it is hoped that all prefectural, city, and county people's governments at all localities will immediately check on grain procurement work and determinedly rectify the unhealthy practice of arbitrary deducting cash payment or prohibiting sales among the masses. [Summary]
[Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Jul 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/221

BRIEFS

ALKALINE SOIL IMPROVEMENT--Jian, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--A Group of Chinese soil scientists has successfully transformed 6,000 hectares of alkaline land--82 percent of a 7,300-hectare experimental area--into fertile fields in Yucheng area on the alluvial plain of the Yellow River in Shandong Province. The per-hectare grain yield in the Yucheng area of Shandong Province in 1982, increased by 4.8 times and the total income of the peasants rose by 6.8 times, compared with 1966. A total of 3,960 drainage ditches have been dug and 1,050 pump wells sunk in this area which is not far from the mouth of the Yellow River to wash the Alkali off to the sea. Furthermore, more than 4 million trees were planted to change the local weather. This is one of a dozen such experimental areas scattered in Hebei, Henan, Anhui and Jiangsu provinces under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science. Alkalinity is a major stumbling block to the development of China's agriculture. China has 20 million hectares of alkaline land, 3.3 million hectares of which are in the Yellow, Huai and Hai river valley. [Text] [OW131351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 10 Jul 83]

CSO: 4020/103

SHANGHAI TO BUILD RADIATION TECHNIQUE CENTER

OW291420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Institute of Nuclear Research and the Shanghai Vegetable Company have decided to build a radiation technique application center in Shanghai to preserve vegetables and fruit, according to the Chinese Academy of Sciences here.

The center will initially treat 35,000 tons of vegetables and fruit a year, following its completion in 1985.

A feasibility study organized last year by the Shanghai Science and Technology Commission found that about 20 percent of Shanghai's vegetables rotted each year due to a lack of preservation techniques and storage facilities. In 1982, the losses were valued at 45 million yuan. Between 1979 and 1981, the city lost 28,000 tons of fruit worth 11 million yuan.

An official of the Science Academy said the center will begin with experiments on vegetables and fruit before applying its experience to other commodities.

China began using radiation in grain preservation in 1958. In recent years, radiation techniques have also been used to preserve meat, vegetables, aquatic products, fresh and dried fruits, and medicines. The methods are now gradually being applied to industrial and agricultural production.

Apart from foodstuff preservation, the official said, radiation has also been used to develop new materials and sterilize medicines and medical equipment, as well as to prevent mildew on industrial products, dispose of industrial wastes, breed new crop strains, and control and prevent plant diseases and insect pests.

CSO: 4020/103

SHANXI ARTICLE ON SOLVING GRAIN SHORTAGE

SK121114 T. yuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Zhang Guiyou [1728 6311 2589]: "An Exploration of Shanxi Province's Grain Development"]

[Excerpts] The state defines our province as an energy and heavy chemical industrial base. How does work in the grain area serve the base construction? It is an issue meriting our attention. The article sets forth simple views on the differences between supply and demand of grain and centers on making rapid progress in promoting grain production.

The Cause of Pressure on Grain Supply

Since liberation, our province has scored remarkable achievements in agricultural production, and total grain output has doubled. However, owing to our failure to control the population growth and the reduction of cultivated areas, our great agricultural achievements could not fully dispel the pressure on the strained supply of grain.

Since the last reign of the Qing Dynasty, our province has had detailed population records. According to statistics compiled by the civil administrative department during the years under the regime of Emperor Xuantong, our province had 10.09 million people. During the years from 1937 to 1949, owing to the war, our population growth rate was slow and our province's population reached 12.8 million. After liberation, the population growth rate was very fast. Our province's total population rose sharply to 25.46 million in 1982.

With regard to the grain producing areas, our province's grain producing areas reduced from 59.26 million mu in 1949 to 50.33 million mu in 1982. That is to say, from 1949 to 1982, our province's population increased by 12.66 million while the grain producing areas reduced by 8.93 million mu.

Cultivated Areas and Per-Unit Area Yield

Cultivated areas are the fruit of several thousand years of labor and the base on which the people rely for existence. Without cultivated areas, we cannot talk about grain development. Therefore, in order to solve the problem of feeding the people, we should early on decide to grasp cultivated areas as well

as grain producing areas, just as we attended to the family planning work. While attending to grain producing areas, we should expand per-unit areas yield rapidly.

Three fourths of our province's cultivated areas are scattered over the mountainous and hilly regions and most of them are old-yield lands. Only by raising per-unit area yield and engaging in intensive farming can we become rich.

Ways to Solve Grain Problems

In order to solve grain problems, priority should be given to cultivated areas. However, concentrating only on the limited cultivated areas is not sufficient. We should take a broad view of the whole country's resources. If concentrating only on one thing, we must lose sight of another. As for grain, we will not be able to solve the serious grain shortage. In line with the policy of overall consideration and "never ignoring grain output and enthusiastically developing a diversified economy," we should take different kinds of ways to bring the potential of all resources into play.

First, to counter the different agricultural resources, we should vigorously grow grain on mountainous areas suitable for grain growing. The areas not suitable for grain growing should be used to grow other crops as well as to plant grass and trees, so as to alleviate the pressure on grain shortage.

Second, developing animal husbandry and increasing meat may alleviate the pressure on grain shortage.

Third, develop aquatic products and breeding industries. Localities with favorable conditions should mobilize the people to raise fishes in ponds, paddy fields and water vats to eliminate the situation in which the people lack nourishment.

In short, our province as well as the whole country is vast in territory and rich in resources and has different conditions with different territories. So long as we conscientiously implement the principles and policies of the party, emancipate our minds and select good objectives, the solution to grain problems, though, cannot keep pace with the country's development, but at least we need not bemoan our inadequacy in the face of the grain shortage.

CSO: 4007/221

ARTICLE ON GRAIN SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

SK111004 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Ji Xijian, deputy secretary of the Jinzhong Prefectural CPC Committee: "Several Points of Attention on Developing Specialized Grain Producing Households"]

[Excerpts] The emergence of the specialized grain producing households is not an accidental phenomenon. It is an inevitable outcome after the relaxation of the party's rural policies, because a number of peasants have left their land to vigorously carry out diversified undertakings.

However, like all new-born things, specialized grain households will encounter many problems. They have not received due attention in some localities, or perhaps, they have been stressed in words but not in deeds. Several comrades and I recently visited some grain producing counties in Jinzhong Prefecture and conducted investigations and research on the development of specialized grain producing households. We sense that to further develop these households, at present, we must at least handle the relations in the following aspects well.

1. Properly handle the relations between grain production and the diversified economy. Developing grain production is a foundation for developing the diversified economy. And the development of diversified undertakings will provide conditions for the development of grain production. They promote each other and neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. Affected deeply by the "leftist" influence in the past, our Jinzhong Prefecture only concentrated on the production of grain, bringing much difficulty to the daily life of the people. This situation changed following the Third Plenary Session.

2. Adopt effective measures to resolve the contradiction of equal work but unequal pay existing between specialized grain producing households and specialized households engaged in diversified undertakings, so as to arouse the initiative of the former. This problem involves many spheres of work. It is not a problem that can be solved only by raising the prices of grain to make up for the discrepancy or by reducing the prices of industrial and sideline products. Judging from the present conditions, we can only try our best to show proper and necessary consideration for specialized grain producing households in terms of investment, loans and the supply of the means of production.

3. Suit measures to local conditions, give full play to superiority, and correctly handle the relations of "full-time job" and "part-time job" of the specialized grain producing households. We say China's agricultural development must follow the commercialized and socialized road. This is a long-term strategic objective, and realizing this objective will involve a long process.

4. Solve the land problem in line with the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefits and flexibility. Under certain conditions, the method of contracting land in accordance with the number of persons instead of their ability, which is being practiced in many localities, is not good because it fails to give full play to land and human resources. With the development of the diversified economy and the emergence of the specialized grain producing households, it is absolutely necessary to rationally readjust land. However, since Chinese peasants have had a profound feeling for their land, and in view of the long unresolved grain problem, land readjustment must be carried out in a careful manner.

CSO: 4007/221

SICHUAN MEETING ON DEVELOPMENT IN LARGE COUNTIES

HK310336 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee convened a forum at Hechuan yesterday on economic development in large counties. Present were leaders from 44 large counties, some of which have populations exceeding 1 million, and others providing over 100 million jin of commodity grain. Also present were responsible persons of provincial departments concerned.

The meeting will sum up experiences in developing rural economy in large counties and look into ways and policy measures for speeding up this development.

In recent years these 44 large counties have made very great contributions and scored relatively great success amid the excellent situation of rural economic development in Sichuan. From 1976 to 1982, agriculture in these 44 large counties recorded sustained all-round growth. Their total grain output rose by over 14.2 billion jin and their total agricultural output value by nearly 5.1 billion yuan. Their growth rate was higher than the provincial average. Their commodity economy has also developed relatively fast. In 1982 the total value of procurement of agricultural and sideline products in these counties was 3.88 billion yuan, an average of 96 yuan per head. This was 16 yuan higher than the provincial average.

This is the first time the provincial CPC committee has convened a meeting to specifically study economic development in large counties. A responsible comrade of the committee pointed out: Grasping the large counties accords with the spirit of grasping the key points. With the economy in the large counties promoted, the rural economy in the whole province will have a stable foundation and reliable examples. There will be very great prospects for doubling [as heard] the province's total industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000. Hence, all counties and the provincial departments concerned must seriously study and fully understand the special features, status, and role of the large counties, and adopt thoroughly sound measures to spontaneously support and help the large counties in speeding up rural economic development.

CSO: 4007/221

BRIEFS

XINJIANG FIELD MANAGEMENT CIRCULAR--On 5 July, the Xinjiang Regional People's Government issued an urgent circular on strengthening autumn field management and doing well in multiple sowing. The circular says that at present, spring sowing has been completed, the summer harvest has gradually commenced, and the production situation is good on the whole. Despite serious natural disasters, such as drought, the region will reap a bumper harvest of summer grain and has overfulfilled the quota for sowing cotton seeds. However, the region has not fulfilled the quotas for sowing the seeds of grain and oil-bearing crops this year. Particularly, some grain production places in northern Xinjiang have cultivated less autumn grain than before. We must not be unrealistically optimistic about grain production for the whole year. To guarantee the fulfillment of the quotas, we must make the greatest efforts. The circular demands that all places strengthen autumn field management, particularly work harder to irrigate fields, apply manure, loosen soil, and remove weeds from among desirable plants, in order to strive for an increase in per-mu yield over last year and to ensure the fulfillment of the quota for this year's gross output. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jul 83 HK]

XINJIANG LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Xinjiang Regional People's Government recently issued a circular, demanding that all places do well in livestock production in the summer. According to initial statistics, the region raised some 9.5 million head of young livestock in the first half of this year. They endeavor to increase livestock production this year, and to make good preparations for next year's production, the circular demands that all places do the following work well: 1) It is necessary to do well in breeding draft cattle and improving their breed; 2) It is essential to step up growth and prepare grass and to buy more necessary machines and equipment to process fodder; 3) It is necessary to do well in grazing livestock; 4) Arrangements must be made well for herds-men's livelihood; and 5) Animal husbandry capital construction must be done well. [Summary] [HK041438 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Jul 83]

CSO: 4007/221

PEASANTS CELEBRATE HARVEST FESTIVAL

OW030420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Lhasa, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--With Tibetan opera, music, dance, barley wine, buttered-tea and a sumptuous picnic, Tibetan peasants on the outskirts of Lhasa celebrated their traditional ong-gor (harvest expectation) festival today.

The annual festival falls in early August, when the barley and wheat are flowering. The celebrations usually last several days. In the Dong-ga people's commune, about 10 kilometers away from Lhasa, the crops are growing beautifully. Row after row of qingke barley promises another good harvest.

More than 1,000 brightly-dressed peasants from the commune converged from all directions to a nearby wood early in the morning to eat, enjoy the performances and meet their friends and relatives.

A huge white tent edged with colorful lace was pitched. In the center, there was a box containing wheat seeds, tzampa (the Tibetans' basic food) and ears of barley representing the theme of the festival. Sixteen local amateur artists presented Tibetan opera, a traditional art form combining the beating of gongs and drums, and singing and dancing.

The ground was surrounded by a tightly picked and appreciative circle of spectators, children and women seated in front, and men standing behind.

Beyond the spectators were household picnic camps enclosed by lacy cloth walls of red, green and white. Inside, pails of buttered tea and barley wine were served, along with huge cubes of beef. In almost every circle was a tape recorder, and young people dancing to the accompaniment of stereo music.

Most of the festive crowd danced the traditional "zhaimne-xiaru," a tap dance and pas de deux popular in inland cities. A few tried to disco, perhaps imitating what they saw from foreign movies.

Lanjie, the 45-year-old Communist Party secretary of the commune, also joined the celebrations. He said that since flexible policies were adopted in Tibet in 1980, the living standards of his people had improved considerably. Last year, he said the average income of peasants in his commune was 394 yuan, including 198 yuan in cash and 412 kilograms of grain, but not income from

household sideline production. His commune is now practicing the responsibility system to fix farm output quotas for each work group of several households. The work groups sign contracts with the production team, the basic level of ownership under the communal system. Rewards are given to those who overfulfill production quotas. "Most people in my commune support the present group-oriented responsibility system," the local leader said. "But among our 288 households, eight have signed contracts directly with production teams."

Like every commune in Tibet, he added, his commune has been exempted from agricultural tax since 1980.

Quzhen, 53, said her family of four earned nearly 1,000 yuan and 2 tons of grain last year. With a daughter studying in middle school, her family is right in the middle in her production team as far as living standards are concerned, she said. Another family, that of Zhaxi Ciren, earned about 3,000 yuan last year, including 2,000 yuan in cash. Zhaxi Ciren said his family's biggest expenditures went for butter and beef. The six-member family buys 30 kilograms of butter and 150 kilos of beef every year from the market. His is a lower-middle family in the team, the 38-year-old production team leader said. Before 1980, most families in his team did not have enough grain and had to borrow from public funds from time to time. "Now there is not a single family like that any more," he said.

CSO: 4020/107

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

August 29, 1983